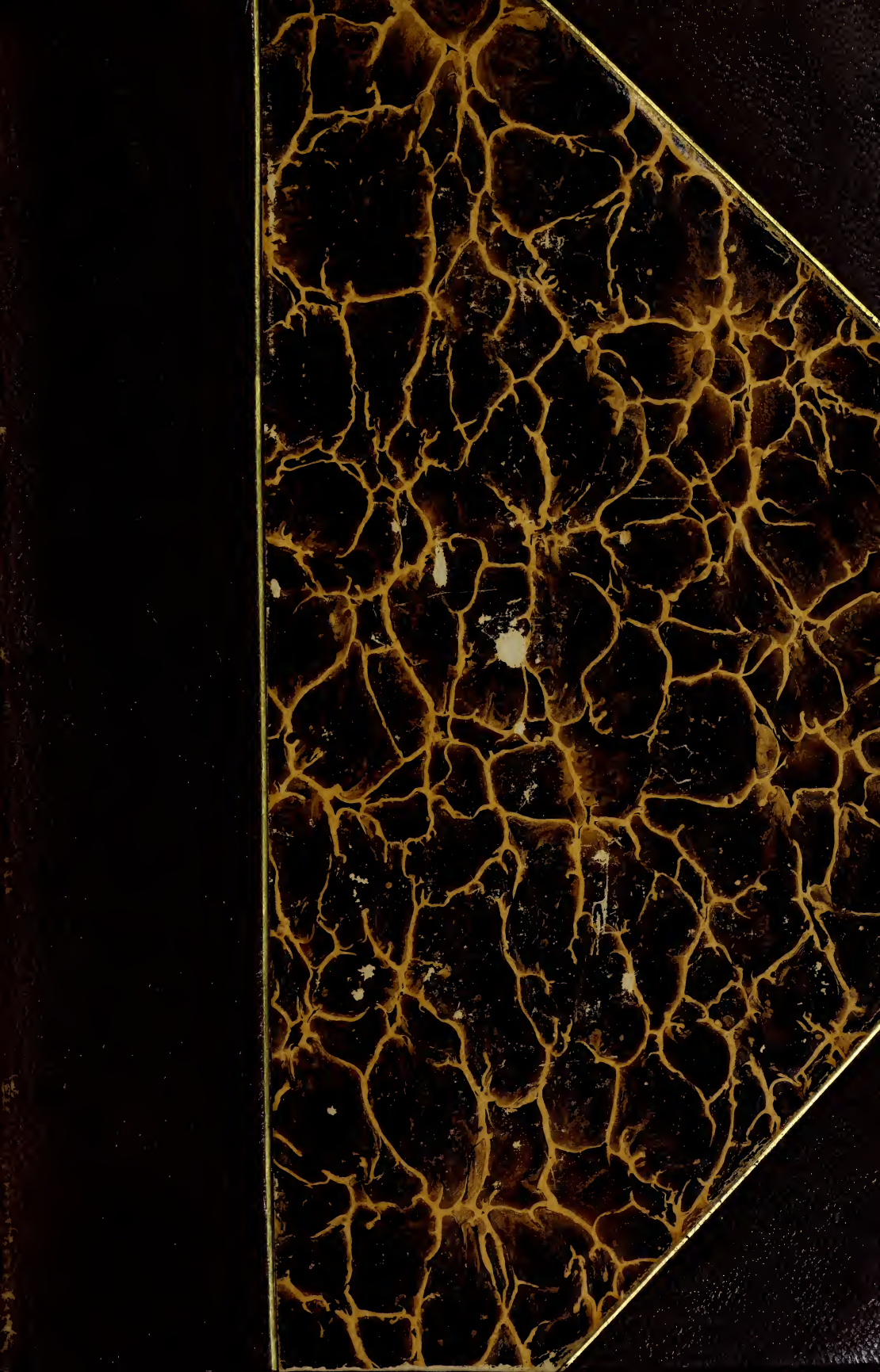

DURDANS
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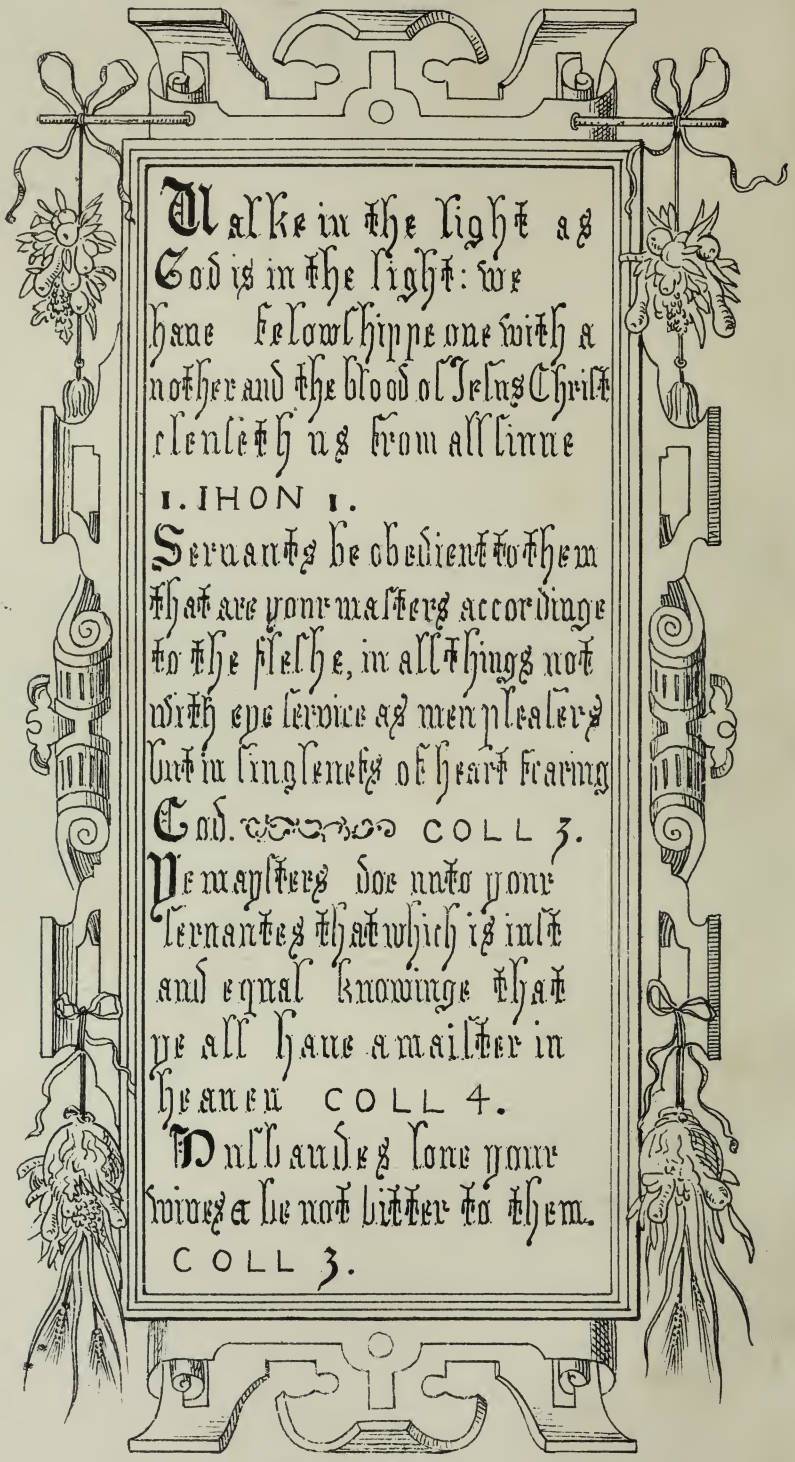

Walke in the light as
God is in the light: we
have fellowshippe one with a
nother and the blood of Jesus Christ
cleanseth us from all sinne
1. IHON 1.
Servaunts be obedient to them
that are your masters accordinge
to the flesshe, in all thinges not
with eye service as men pleasers
but in singleness of heart fearing
God. COLL 3.
Ye maysters doe unto your
servauntes that which is iuste
and equal knowinge that
ye all have a maister in
heaven COLL 4.
Husbandes love your
wives & be not bitter to them.
COLL 3.

ONE OF THE INSCRIPTIONS
IN HOLDENBY CHURCH.
SCALE – 3/4 INCH TO 1 FT.

MEMORIALS

OF

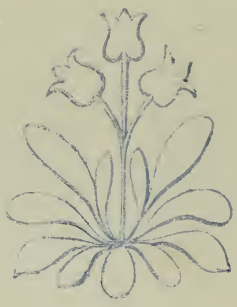
HOLDENBY.

BY

EMILY SOPHIA HARTSHORNE

AUTHORESS OF "ENSHRINED HEARTS."

LONDON:
ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, PICCADILLY, W.
NORTHAMPTON:
MARK DORMAN.
1868.



IMPRESSION, ONE HUNDRED COPIES.

Imprinted at Newcastle,
by John J. Forster,
mdcclxxiii.

TO

THE MEMORY OF

CHARLES HENRY HARTSHORNE

THIS ENDEAVOUR

TO

ILLUSTRATE THE HISTORY

OF HIS PARISH

IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED BY

HIS DAUGHTER.

To the Reader.

THOUGH time is daily carrying away many memorials of the paſt, much is ſtill preſerved from oblivion by records, regiſters, county hiſtories, and traditions. Every town, every village, is able to furniſh ſome account of its own; and in tracing this out, links are found connecting one age with another: and whilſt we follow the progreſs of that thought which led to the future advancement of knowledge, we feel a deeper reverence for the olden days.

The hidden treaſure ſo frequently brought to light by the turning up of a ſod is regarded as a valuable object of paſt antiquity. The pride and ornament of our land are theſe ſacred edifices which the ſkill

and piety of man have endeavoured to decorate worthily for their holy purpoſe. Our ſtrong fortreſſes, and palaces of other centuries, which have been raiſed under toil and difficulties, ſtill hold their own. Manſions and houſes of leſs pretenſion now ſpring up, numerous churches are built, and reforms and reſtorations of all kinds are going on; but we cannot flatter ourſelves that every change is an improvement: we may even recede when trying to eſtabliſh new ideas. However this may be, the paſt will always teach its own leſſon, and the labours of thoſe who are turned to duſt will ever be venerated.

It is impoſſible to bring together a work of the preſent deſcription without re-treading the path of paſt hiſtory, and uſing ſome facts that are already known; but theſe, when united in an entire volume, form an individual record.

Holdenby has much to tell us of the paſt; and although many intereſting details of its antiquity, its riſe and fall, have been brought to light, very much remains hidden. Future ages may reveal more, but up to the preſent time all that has been learnt about it has been compiled in the following pages.

For the earlier account of the pariſh much information has been derived from the county hiſtories of

Bridges and Baker; the particulars of the Hatton family from "The Life and Times of Sir Chriſtopher Hatton," by Sir Harris Nicholas; and much that is connected with the periods of James and Charles from numerous other authors.

The Documents relating to Holdenby, with the Reprints of curious old Tracts, and the Extracts from State Papers, form in themſelves a valuable collection of materials. It is to be regretted that there are not more of theſe, and that the laſt entry from the Record Office referring to the place is not later than towards the cloſe of the year 1666.

Amongſt the moſt intereſting of the illuſtrations may be mentioned the reduction from the original plan of Holdenby Houſe, as drawn by its architect John Thorpe, and now preſerved in the Soane Muſeum. The plan of the Gate-Houſe or Porter's Lodge, is on the back of the original large plan which is in ſepia. The extreme length of the Palace from eaſt to weſt was three hundred and fifty four feet, having twenty-three large windows on the ground floor, looking to the ſouth; and the breadth of the houſe was two hundred and twenty five feet. The ſcreen, now in the Church, appears on the plan between the Chapel and the Hall,

and the pyramidal pillars mentioned by Sir Juſtinian Iſham in his journal, and ſhewn in Buck's view, appear alſo in the middle of the Hall.

The external walls of that portion of the Palace which remains at the preſent day are indicated in the reduced plan; they compriſed the greater part of the north ſide of the ſecond quadrangle.

John Thorpe, the "Deviſer of His Majeſty's Buildings" in 1544, died at the noble mansion of Longleat, in Wiltſhire, in 1607.

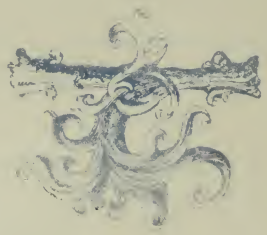
The medallion portraits of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria are from silver gilt heads in the poſſeſſion of the Lady Charlotte Granville. The armorial bearings are intereſting, as very few of them now remain; theſe are from the original trickings by Belcher, whoſe drawings are preſerved in the Bodleian. There are only three inciſed ſlabs with figures upon them in Northamptonſhire, of which the memorial to William Holdenby is one.

The autographs are facſimiles from thoſe of ſome of the eminent perſons who have from time to time viſited this royal place, or been connected with it. The ruins

of the Palace at Holdenby were a favourite ſubject for back grounds of pictures by Wootton, as may be ſeen in thoſe at Althorp, Blenheim, and Devonſhire Houſe, which were painted by him. A view of the ſame building, by Sir James Thornhill, was in the poſſeſſion of King James II., but it is not known in whoſe collection it is now preſerved.

EMILY SOPHIA HARTSHORNE.

Pinner,
December, 1867.



Illustrations

DRAWN BY

ALBERT HARTSHORNE.

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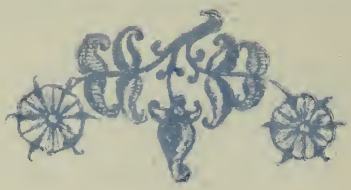


Idenesbi in the county of Northampton, subsequently spelt Haldenby, Haudenby, Holdenby, and more commonly pronounced Holmby, is bounded on the north by Spratton, and separated from that parish by a branch of the river Nene, on the east by Church Brampton, on the south by Harleston and Althorp Park, and on the west by East Haddon.

In the eleventh century, at the time of Edward the Confessor, Aldnesbi was held freely by Siward, with nine socmen, when it was rated at twenty shillings yearly.

At the time of the Conqueror's Survey, one Radulf held under the Earl of Mortain two hides and one virgate of land in Aldensbi, the soc lying in Edone

(Eaſt Hadden). There was land for eight ploughs and four ſerfs and one villein, and nine ſocmen with two ploughs. There were three acres of meadow and three acres of wood. Then it was worth forty ſhillings yearly In the reign of Henry II. there were certified to be three hides in Haldenby of the fee of the Earl of Lieceſter. In 1296 Margery de Cowle held here and in Raſhvensorpe one knight's fee of Roger St. Andrew, who held it of the Earl of Leiceſter; Ralph Neville a fourth part of one knight's fee, held of Elen de Zouche as of the honour of Wincheſter; Richard de Holdenby a fourth part of a knight's fee of Thomas de Arderne, who held it of Robert de Pinkeney of the ſaid honour of Wincheſter; and Peter de Wells four virgates of the heir of Robert de Keyne, who held them under the Earl of Leiceſter. In the reign of Edward II. William de Neville and William de Haldenby held one knight's fee here, and, two years after, William de Neville was lord of Holdenby. In 1511, Joyce, the widow of John Holdenby, died ſeized of this manor, when Elizabeth Giles, ſiſter of William, father of the ſaid John Holdenby, was found to be the next heir.* She was ſucceeded in her inheritance by John Hatton, her eldeſt ſon by her former huſband, Henry Hatton, Esq. William Hatton, ſon of John, died poſſeſſed of the manor in 1546, and was ſucceeded by Francis, his ſon, a minor, on whose decease it devolved on his brother, Sir Chriſtopher Hatton.

* The county hiſtories by Bridges and Baker give full particulars of the manorial hiſtory of the pariſh.

From the Hattons, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Holdenby paſſed into the poſſeſſion of the Crown; from thence by ſale to Lewis Duras, Marquis of Blanquefort, in France, who was created Baron Duras of Holdenby in 1673, and on the death of his father-in-law in 1677, became Earl of Faverſham. He died in 1709, and was buried in the Savoy Church, London. Leaving no iſſue, his repreſentatives ſold Holdenby to John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, from whom it deſcended to his eldeſt daughter, Henrietta, who married Francis Earl of Godolphin. The eſtate paſſed in 1733 to her nephew, Charles Spencer, fifth Earl of Sunderland, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, whose ſon, George the third Duke, ſold it to Henry Welbore Agar Ellis, Viſcount Clifden, Baron Dover, and Baron Mendip, from whom the whole eſtate deſcends to Henry George, the fourth and preſent Viſcount.

By a ſurvey of the eſtate made in 1587, it contained ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine acres; of which ſix hundred and ſix were laid out in the park, ſcite of the manor-houſe, gardens, orchards, and paſtures about it. In 1607-8 there were ſeventeen hundred and ſixty-eight acres one rood and twenty-one poles, of which four hundred and ninety-nine acres twenty poles were included in the park, excluſive of the lawn meadow of a hundred and thirty-five acres; but by the modern meaſurement the whole compriſes about one thouſand eight hundred and twenty acres.

The following is a liſt of the fields at Holdenby under the names they go by at the preſent time :—

Grass Land.

Coneybury Hill
Great Park
Great Lawn
Dunn's Lawn
Lawn Meadow
Ram ,,
Spinney ,,
Long ,,
Rodger's ,,
Botts ,,
Firſt and Second Lays
Long Cloſer
Marſton's Meadow
Boggy ,,
Bunk
Hailey Wood
Barn Cloſe
Great Green
Bobourn Hill
Thiſtley Cloſe
Neather Ground
Great Meadow
Humphrey's Cloſe
Oliver Ground
,, Meadow
Ox Paſture
Ewe Ground
Hill ,,
Hewitt's Cloſe
,, Meadow
Church Wood
Bates' Court
Lair
Great Britten's Field
Top Meadow
Bottom ,,
Pinfold Cloſe
Crows' Spinney
Little Home Field
Great Home Field
Cank Meadow
Croft
Two Ruſh Cloſe
Homes ,,
Two Homes Meadow
Pen Cloſe
Ram ,,
Hobbs' Meadow
Tarry's Cloſe
Jee's Cloſe
Mill Field
Home Cloſe
Hovel Meadow
Mud Home
Three Mill Meadows
Parſon's Meadows

Ploughed Land.

Firſt, Second, Third, and Fourth Park	Eighteen Acres
Top Cold Pit Aſhes	Lay Cloſe
Bottom ,,	Kitchen Cloſe
Top Marſtons Cloſe	Top Hadground
Bottom ,,	Bottom ,,
Corn Cloſe	Garger Hill
Parker ,,	Long Cloſe
Horſe ,,	Britten's Field
Little Thiſtley	Five Break Hills
Great ,,	Fox Covert
Sand Pit Hill	Red Hill
Ten Acres	Mount Cloſe
Fourteen Acres	Middle ,,
	Mill Hill

Woods.

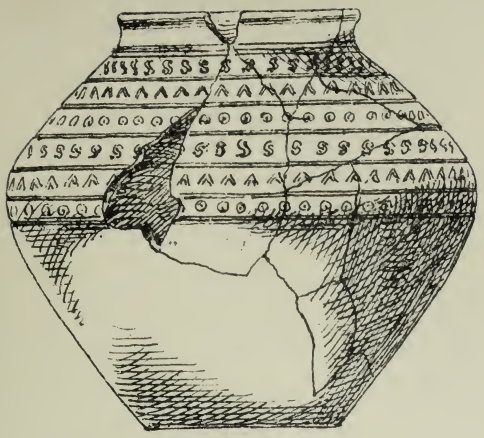
Black Thorn Spinney	Mud Home Spinney
Plantation	Pinfold Cloſe
Croft Spinney	Haddon

The ſoil is principally a dark loam, but towards the north is a tract of lighter colour and quality. More than three-fourths of the pariſh is paſture and grazing land.

The following plants grow at Holdenby:— River Horſetail, Wayfaring Tree, Stalked Speedwell, Upright Water Parſnip, Water Parſnip, Wood Feſcue, Hairy St. John's-wort, Downy-stalked Dog-roſe, Bushy Groundſel, Friar's Crown, Single-headed Thiſtle, Raspberry, and a great many other wild plants which are leſs ſcarce.

The hiſtory of the pariſh is carried back a great many years, by the diſcovery of late Roman or early Saxon remains in February, 1864. On the 22nd of this month, ſome men, who were employed in digging for ſtone on the ſide of a hill in Coneybury Hill field, came upon ſome fragments of pottery, bones, a horſe-ſhoe, and two bronze fibulæ. Obtaining poſſeſſion of the articles, I put the pottery together as far as it was poſſible, and ſo far ſucceeded as to be able to form an idea of the ſhape and size of two or three of the veſſels. Theſe urns are of very common clay and rude workmanſhip. The reſt of the fragments were too ſmall and too few to be put together. The patterns on theſe differ ſlightly from thoſe on the more perfect ſpecimens.

On the 16th of March following, having permiſſion to make a further examination of the hill, ſeveral cuts were made higher up than where the previous examination had been. In the courſe of nine or a dozen of theſe trenches ſix diſtinct ſkeletons were found; of theſe only one was in a perfect ſtate. It appeared to be that of a warrior. He lay as if he had been doubled up, his knees nearly touching his chin. Upon his head was the umbo of a ſhield much decayed; this was probably once bright ſteel. On removing the ſkull, it appeared that the upper part had grown into the iron plate, as this was ſomewhat difficult to remove from the head. It was curious to remark that theſe bodies thus diſcovered did not lie in the uſual direction of eaſt and weſt; they ſeem to have been buried regardleſs of poſition.



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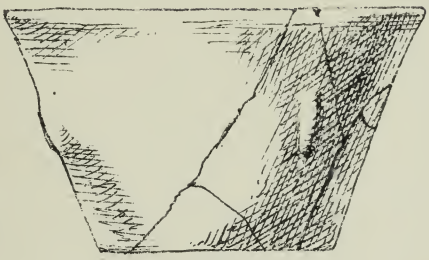

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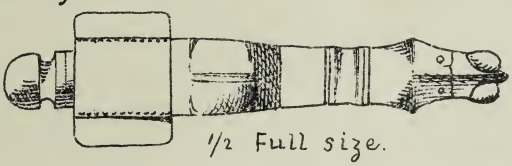

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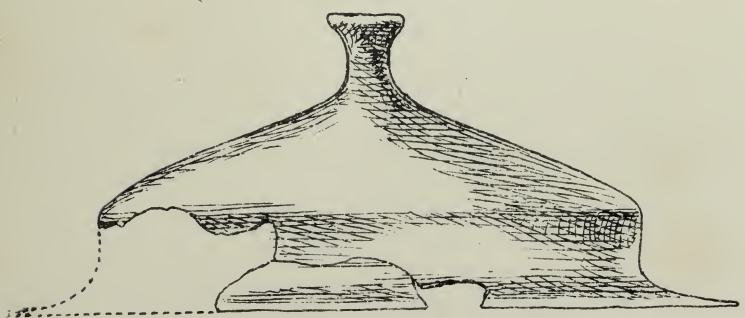

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ANTIQUITIES Found at HOLDENBY. FH.

In all caſes the bones were not more than a foot below the ſurface, being very little deeper than the actual turf.

There muſt have been ſeveral perſons buried in this hill ſide, if we may judge from the fact that bones have have been found in ſo many fragments and in all directions; all theſe were carefully reburied.

"Gather him to his grave again,
And ſolemnly and ſoftly lay
Beneath the verdure of the plain
The warrior's ſcattered bones away.

. . . . . .

The ſoul hath quickened every part—
That remnant of a martial brow,
Thoſe ribs that held the mighty heart,
That ſtrong arm—ſtrong no longer now."

In this field, it is ſaid, human bones have been previouſly diſcovered. As a proof of this ſtatement, a thin piece of ruſty iron, ſuppoſed to be a portion of a ſpear, was given to me by a man who ſaid he had found it ſome two or three years before by the ſide of a ſkeleton in an oppoſite bank facing the ſouth.

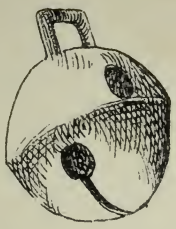
"Then after length of time, the labouring ſwains
Who turn the turfs of thoſe unhappy plains,
Shall ruſty piles from the ploughed furrows take,
And over empty helmets paſs the rake—
Amazed at antique titles on the ſtones,
And mighty reliques of gigantic bones."—DRYDEN.

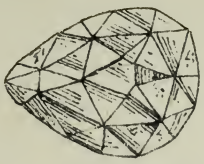
Coneybury Hill field ſtands in an elevated poſition; and not far from the foot of it, in another large field,

(Hill Ground), riſes a conſiderable mound, with trees on the top of it. It appears to be artificial work. I never heard of anything having been found in this field beyond an old ſheep bell, which was turned up in making a drain.

A ſword and battle-axe, ploughed up ſome years ago, are preſerved in the Old Palace. A piece of cryſtal has alſo been found. A farthing of King Charles I. was diſcovered in digging the foundations of the Rectory in 1854; and in forming the gardens a ſpur of the period of the Civil Wars was turned up. A ſilver coin of Charles II. was found in the root of a tree, which was blown down near the Old Palace. The coin was probably inſerted at the time the tree was planted. Near the vicinity of the Palace a plated button, having the profile of Charles II. was dug up. Brass tokens, and tobacco pipes of various sizes, have been dug up in different parts of the pariſh, but none of the latter bear dates or letters. Two ſtone hand mills for grinding corn have been found on the eſtate: one was diſcovered in taking down an old building; the other forms part of the pavement in front of a cottage door.

Chriſtopher, third ſon of William Hatton of Holdenby and Alice his wife, was born at Holdenby in 1540. His father died when he was ſix years old, and it is conjectured that his maternal uncle, Mr. William Saunders, had ſuperintendence of his education, but nothing is known of his early life until he entered as a gentleman commoner at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford.





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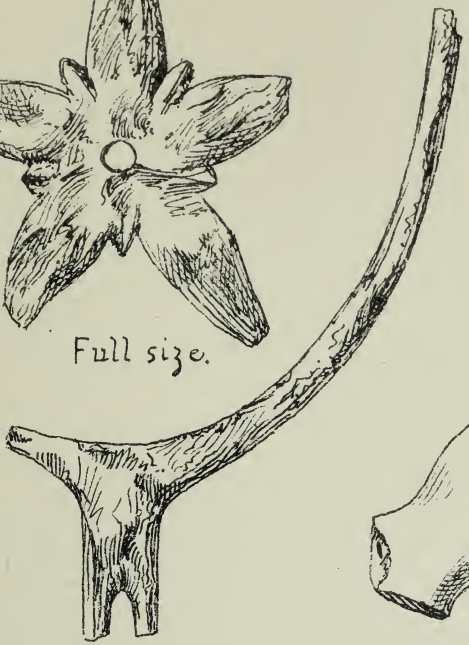

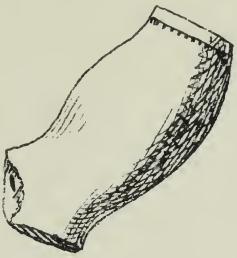

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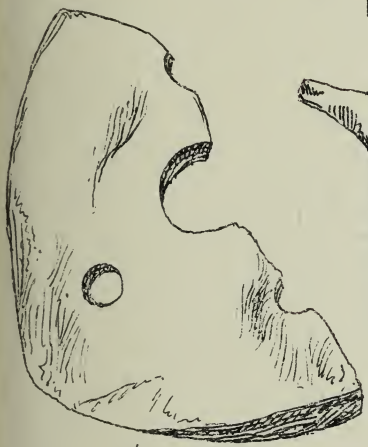

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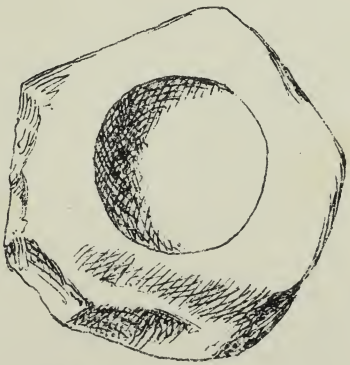

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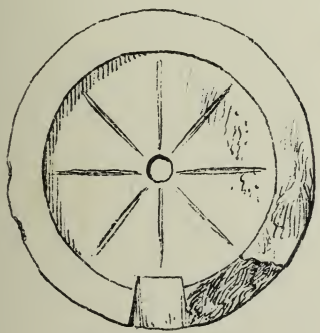

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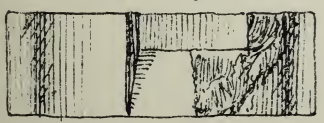
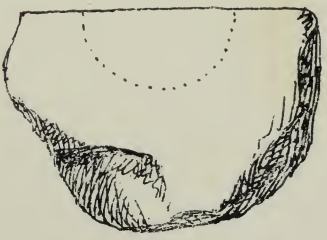




ANTIQUITIES Found at HOLDENBY.

He left the Univerſity without taking any degree, and became a member of the Inner Temple in May, 1560. At this time both his brothers were dead, and he was in poſſeſſion of his eſtates. Some doubt exiſts whether Hatton was ever called to the bar, as he was never either a reader or a bencher of his Inn.

Lord Campbell, in his "Lives of the Chancellors," ſtates that Hatton was "idle and volatile" as a child, and imbibed with difficulty from a domeſtic tutor the firſt rudiments of knowledge; and while at College he was exceedingly popular with his companions, but ſpent more time in fencing and archery than in ſtudy. When at the Temple he dedicated himſelf to dancing, which he learnt under the beſt maſters, and in this he excelled beyond any man of his time. He conſtantly frequented the theatres, and aſſiſted in writing and performing maſques.

The exact time when he appeared before Queen Elizabeth is not known; but it is ſuppoſed to have been at a maſque which the Templars preſented to their ſovereign. The tender heart of Elizabeth was at once touched by his athletic frame, manly beauty, and graceful air; and ſhe openly expreſſed her high admiration of his dancing. An offer was inſtantly made to admit him into her band of fifty gentlemen-penſioners, and an order was given to the Maſter of the Armoury commanding him "to cauſe to be made one armour complete, fit for the body of our well-beloved Chriſtopher Hatton, one of our gentlemen-penſioners, he paying according to the

juſt value thereof." His ſubſequent higher Offices in the Queen's ſervice, Camden ſays, he owed to "the modeſt ſweetneſs of his manners."

In April, 1568, Hatton exchanged his hereditary manors at Holdenby with the Queen for the abbey and lands at Sulby; but on the ſame day ſhe granted him a leaſe of the manor of Holdenby for forty years. The following July he was appointed Keeper of Eltham Park.

In 1569 a farm in Pembrokeſhire was granted to him, and he was one of the juſtices of the Peace. The year following he obtained the reverſion of the office of Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer; and in 1571 the Ship Inn, near Temple Bar, as well as lands in Yorkſhire and Dorſetſhire, were granted to him.

Hatton was returned to Parliament for Higham Ferrers in April, 1571.

On New-year's day of 1572 he preſented to his royal miſtreſs a jewel of gold adorned with rubies, pearls, and diamonds. From time to time he made ſimilar offerings, and received in return gifts of ſilver gilt plate.* In the early part of the year grants were made to him of woods in Herefordſhire, a manor in Dorſetſhire, reverſion of the houſe of the Monaſtery of de Pratis in Leiceſterſhire, and the Stewardſhip of the Manor of Wellingborough in Northamptonſhire. Although the

* Though the largeſt quantity of plate given even to the higheſt perſonage never exceeded two hundred, and was ſeldom more than fifty ounces, Hatton always received four hundred ounces on thoſe occaſſions.

royal bounty flowed upon him ſo continuouſly, Hatton was not knighted until 1577, when he received this honour at Windſor Caſtle.

In May, 1572, Hatton was elected a knight of the ſhire for Northampton, and continued to repreſent that county until he became Lord Chancellor. In 1575 the manor of Chapel Brampton was conferred upon him, and a ſettlement of four hundred pounds a year for his life. The next year he received the gift of Corfe Caſtle, and lands in various parts of England. Hatton was appointed Vice-chamberlain of the Queen's Houſehold in November, 1577, and ſworn a member of the Privy Council. He was alſo put in poſſeſſion of Ely Houſe, and obtained a formal grant from the Crown for it.

In 1587 the Great Seal was delivered to Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, when the Queen made and conſtituted him Lord Chancellor of England. The following year the royal favour was again extended to him, and on the 23rd of May he was inveſted with the inſignia of the Order of the Garter at Greenwich.

Though there was in all probability a houſe on a different ſcite belonging to the early poſſeſſors of Holdenby, Sir Chriſtopher Hatton built the Palace, a remnant of which now remains.

He employed for his architect John Thorpe, alſo known as John of Pauda, one of the moſt celebrated architects of his age, the builder of nearly all the grand English houſes of that period; amongſt which may be mentioned thoſe of Burghley, Burley-on-the-Hill, Kirby,

Ruſhton, Lyveden, Audley End, Longleate, and ſeveral others. The original plans and elevations of the greater part of his works ſtill exiſt, and are preſerved in the Soane Muſeum. The annexed drawings are reduced from them.

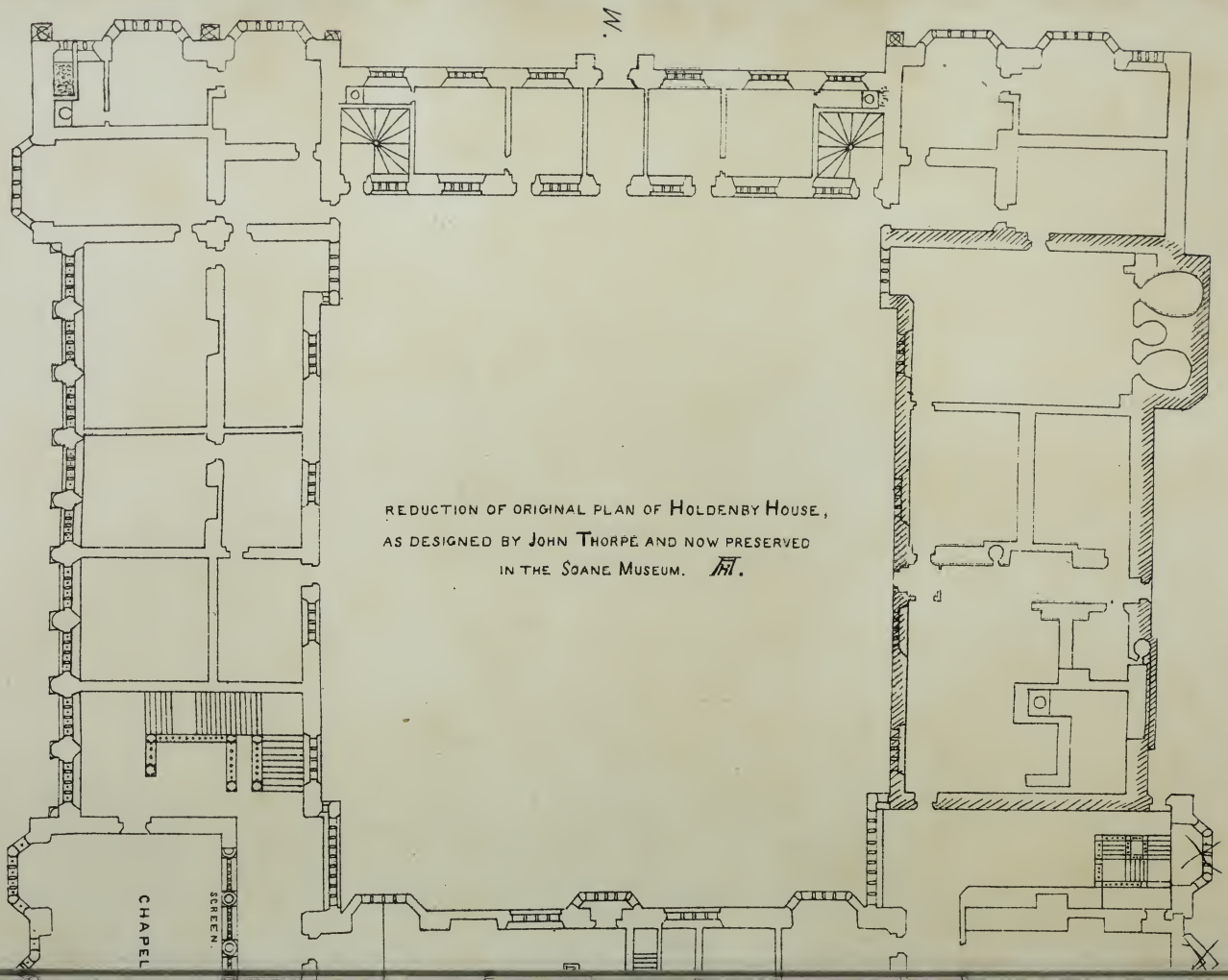
The ſtone gateways, which bear the date of 1583,* contain within a circle over the arch the achievement of Sir Chriſtopher, with fourteen quarterings :—

1. Hatton ; 2. Barry of four (Ar. and G.), three lozenges in chief, and three in baſe (countercharged). Criſpin ; 3. ( ) on a feſs, two . . . . . ( ) between four fleurs-de-lis ( ) . . . . . ; 4. Ar. a croſs flory between four martlets (G.) Golborne; 5. Ar. an eagle diſplayed (S.) Brune or Bryn ; 6. ( ) three piles ( ) . . . . . ; 7. (Ar.) on a bend (S.) three covered cups (of the field). Rixton ; 8. (S.) a croſs engrailed (Erm.) Hallom ; 9. (O.) a saltire (S.) Helleſby ; 10. (S.) a feſs humette (Ar.) a creſcent for difference. Bostock ; 11. Holdenby ; 12. (Ar.) three bendlets (S.) on a canton (of the 2nd) a tower triple towered (of the 1st.) De la Carville ; 13. (Ar.) on a chief (G.) three fleurs-de-lis (O.) Waſhingley ; 14. (Erm.) on a feſs (Az.) three croſs croſſlets (O.), (Mortimer of Grendon.†

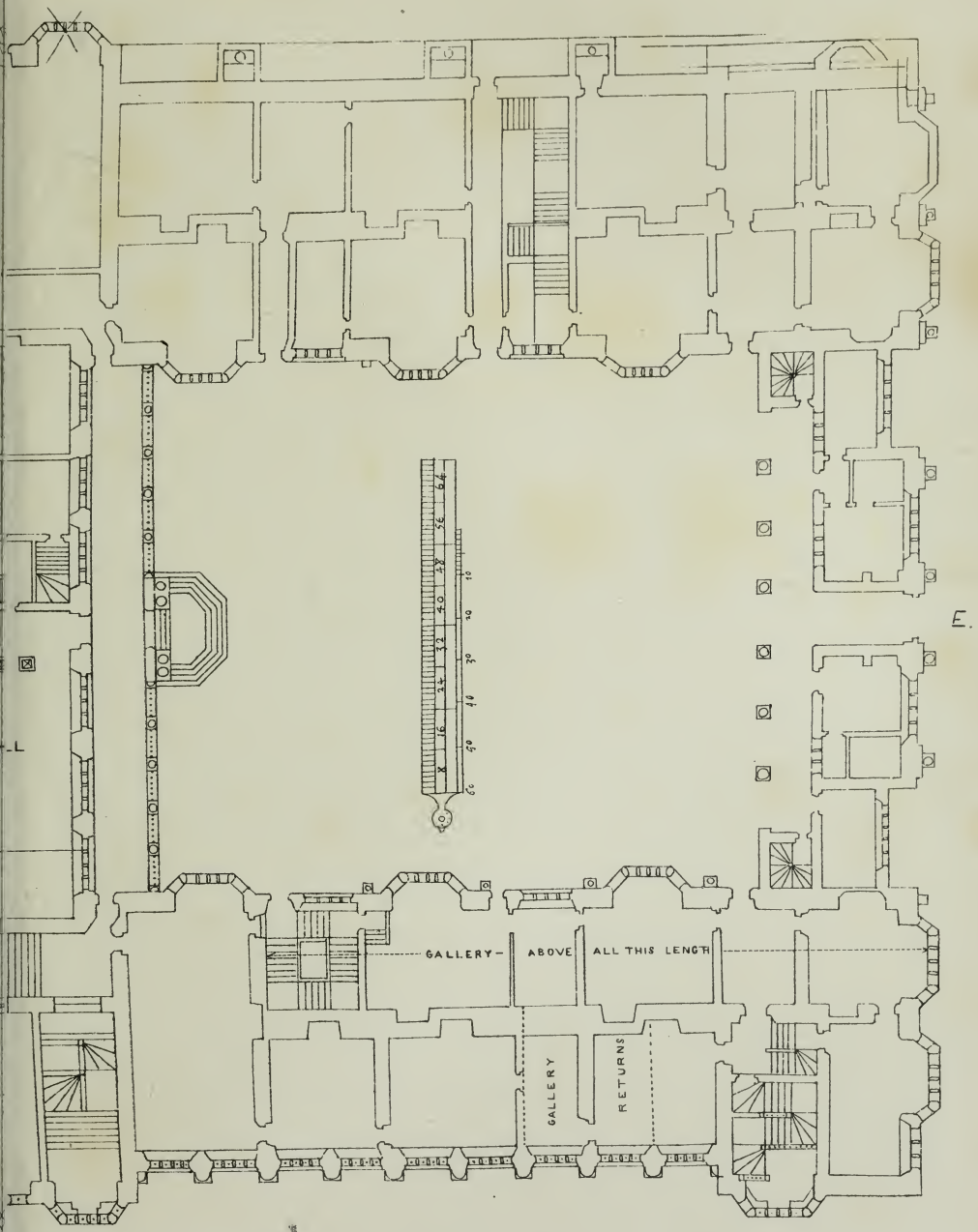
The Chancellor eſteemed Holdenby Houſe "the laſt and greateſt monument of his youth." Camden ſays, it is

* The houſe was inhabited five years before this date.

† Baker's Hiſtory of Northamptonſhire.



REDUCTION OF ORIGINAL PLAN OF HOLDENBY HOUSE,
AS DESIGNED BY JOHN THORPE AND NOW PRESERVED
IN THE SOANE MUSEUM. N.


GALLERY- ABOVE ALL THIS LENGTH
GALLERY
RETURNS
E.

"A faire patterne of ſtately and magnificent building, maketh a faire glorious ſhow."

The magnificence of Hatton's Palace may in a meaſure be imagined, ſince it has become a proverb when ſpeaking of anything very beautiful to ſay, that it is "As bright as Holdenby."

At the cloſe of the ſummer of 1579, Lord Burghley writes from Althorp to Secretary Walſingham as follows: . . . . . "I pray you, Sir, with my hearty commendations, tell Mr. Vice-Chamberlain that Mr. Chancellor and I, in our way to Northampton, mean to ſurvey his houſe at Holdenby, and when we have done, to fill our bellies with his meat, and ſleep alſo, as the proverb is, our bellies-full all Monday at night, and on Tueſday in the morning we will be at Northampton.*"

Sir Chriſtopher being abſent at this time, wrote a letter of welcome to his gueſt at Holdenby.

"*To Lord Burghley.*

My Singular Good Lord, I yield you as friendly and thankful a welcome as may be given you by any man or in any place in this world. I fear me that as your Lordſhip ſhall find my houſe unbuilt and very far from good order, ſo through the newneſs you ſhall find it dampiſh and full of evil air; whereof I pray God your health be not impeached. Before God, Sir, I take great comfort of your moſt honourable courteſy to viſit your poor friend

* Additional MSS. 15891, fo. iii. The Life and Times of Sir C. Hatton.—Nicholas.

in ſo kind manner. I pray God I may deſerve it by my true ſervice towards you. I humbly beſeech you, my honourable Lord, for your opinion to the Surveyor of ſuch lacks and faults as ſhall appear to you in this rude building, for as the ſame is done hitherto in direct obſervation of your houſe and plot at Tyball's ſo I earneſtly pray your Lordſhip that by your good corrections at this time it may prove as like to the ſame as it hath ever been meant to be. I beſeech you, Sir, uſe patience in your too rude entertainment, and think how much he doth honour and love you that would have wiſhed it to have been much better and fit for ſo honourable a perſonage. Your Lordſhip will pardon my lack of preſence to attend on you, becauſe you know my leave cannot be gotten. God bleſs you for ever, my good Lord, and a thouſand and ten thouſand times I humbly bid you farewell. Mr. Secretary telleth me that he hath written the news unto you, and therefore I will no further trouble your good Lordſhip. Her moſt excellent Majeſty hath good health, God be praiſed for it, and hath commanded me to write her moſt gracious and loving commendations unto you. Order is in part given to prepare againſt Monſieur's coming. And thus, my honourable good Lord, I humbly bid you my dutiful farewell.—Greenwich, this 9th of Auguſt, 1579.

Your Lordſhip's moſt bound,

CHR. HATTON."*

* Lanſdowne MS. 28.

Before leaving Holdenby Lord Burghley wrote to Hatton—"Sir, I may not paſs out of this good houſe without thanks on your behalf to God, and on mine to you, nor without memory of her Majeſty, to whom it appeareth this goodly perfect, though not perfected work is conſecrated; and all this I do in mind largely conceive, and in writing do mean but to touch, becauſe I am haſtened to Northampton, and I will reſerve matter to enlarge at my return, to yourſelf. I came yesterday in the afternoon to your houſe with Sir Walter Mildmay, who came with very good will to viſit this houſe. I was met on the way with Mr. Colshill, and your good uncle Mr. Saunders, your couſin Mr. Tate, and others, and then with a great multitude of your gentlemen and ſervants, all ſhowing themſelves, as by your direction, glad of my coming. But approaching to the houſe, being led by a large, long, ſtraight fair way, I found a great magniſicence in the front or front pieces of the houſe, and ſo every part anſwerable to other, to allure liking. I found no one thing of greater grace than your ſtately aſcent from your hall to your great chamber; and your chambers anſwerable with largeness and lightſomeneſs, that truly a Momus could find no fault. I viſited all your rooms, high and low, and only the contentation of mine eyes made me forget the infirmity of my legs. And where you were wont to ſay it was a young Theobolds, truly Theobalds I like as my own; but I confeſs it is not ſo good as a model to a work, leſs than a pattern, and no otherwiſe worthy in any compariſon than a foil. God

ſend us both long to enjoy Her, for whom we both meant to exceed our purſes in theſe. And ſo I end with my prayer for her health, and thanks humbly for her Majeſty's remembrance of me, her Weak Spirit.* From a monument of her Majeſty's bountifulneſs to a thankful ſervant, that is, from Holdenby, Queen Elizabeth's memory, by Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, her faithful ſervant and counſellor.—10th Auguſt, 1579.—Yours most aſſuredly,

W. Burghley.

Poſtscript. The abundant memorials of your houſe had almoſt made me forget to thank you for your kind letter, which came to me in the midſt of a ſumptuous ſupper."†

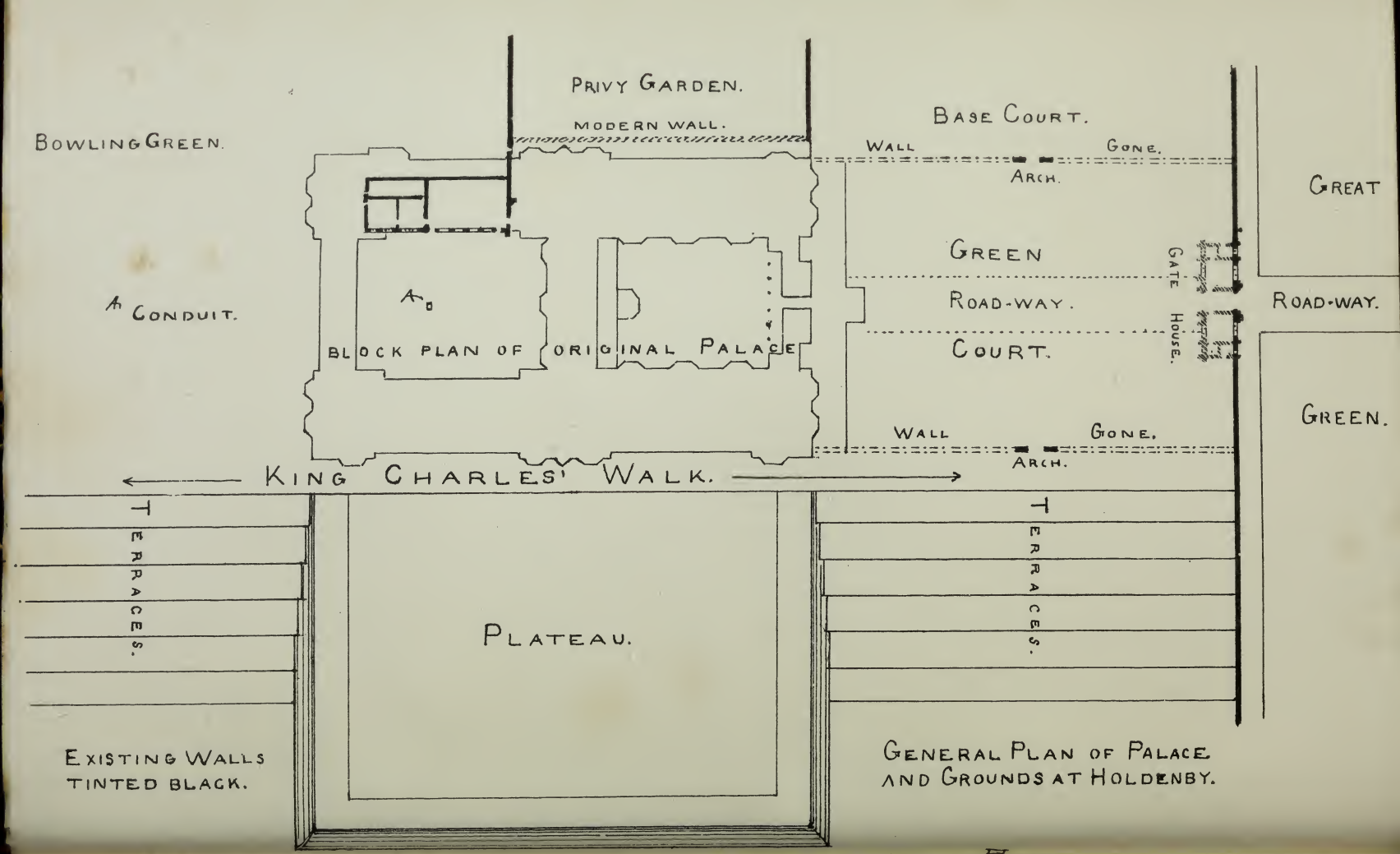
In 1580 Hatton writes to Sir Thomas Heneage. . . "Since my coming to this town, two other of my poor ſervants are fallen ſick; what their diſeaſe will prove is not yet diſcerned, but the phyſician feareth the ſmall pox. By this occaſion I am determined to diſperſe my little company, and to take my way to Sir Ed. Bricknell's to view my houſe of Kirby, which I yet never ſurveyed; leaving my other ſhrine, I mean Holdenby, ſtill unſeen until that holy ſaint‡ may ſit in it to whom is is dedicated."‖

Sir Thomas Heneage writes this diſcription of Holdenby to Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, which does not fall ſhort

* Elizabeth's peculiar name for Burghley.

† Additional MS. 15891, fo. 32. ‡ The Queen.

‖ Harleian MSS.


PRIVY GARDEN.
MODERN WALL.
BOWLING GREEN.
BASE COURT.
WALL
GONE.
ARCH.
GREAT
GREEN
GATE HOUSE.
A CONDUIT.
ROAD-WAY.
ROAD-WAY.
COURT.
BLOCK PLAN OF ORIGINAL PALACE
GREEN.
WALL
GONE.
ARCH.
KING CHARLES' WALK.
TERRACES.
TERRACES.
PLATEAU.
EXISTING WALLS TINTED BLACK.
GENERAL PLAN OF PALACE AND GROUNDS AT HOLDENBY.

of the praiſe given by Lord Burghley ſome five years before.

"Sir, Being neither Momus nor Ariſtippus, but a poor true friend of yours, having ſeen your fair houſe with great deſire, I ſend you word hereby with beſt contentment. For my own opinion Holdenby is altogether even the beſt houſe that hath been built in this age; and it more ſhoweth the good judgment and honour of the builder than all the charge that hath been beſtowed upon ſtones by the greateſt perſons and the beſt purſes that hath been in my time. Shortly, if the praiſe of a houſe conſists in the ſeat, beauty, and uſe, both within and without (howſoever it may be cavilled with), Holdenby ſhall hold the pre-eminence of all the modern houſes I have known or heard of in England. This is all I will ſay of it, ſaving your outhouſes make me remember my noble old maſter the Earl of Arundel, that made his garments moſt beautiful and rich when the common ſort leaſt looked for it. There is nothing better pleaſeth me than your park, which you diſpraiſed; your green and baſe court, that you deviſed; and your garden, which is moſt rare: but all the ſteps of deſcent muſt be of ſtone, which it lacketh. The honourable entertainment it hath pleaſed you I ſhould receive here, with exceſſive cheer (fit for the beſt man of England), together with the diligent attendance of your good ſervants, deſerveth more than my thanks, but can receive no more but my love, and that have you as great an intereſt in as any man alive, and withal my prayers to the Lord of all, that with God's

beſt bleſſings, her Majeſty's beſt favour, your friends' moſt joy, and your own moſt honour and comfort, you may be longeſt owner of this earthly noble houſe, and after poſſeſs perpetually the moſt happy habitation in heaven.— From your Holdenby, very late this 5th July, 1583.—

Your own more and more bound unto you,

T. Heneage."*

He writes again of Holdenby on the 23rd of the month. . . . . "As for your beſt built houſe of Holdenby, which I particularly affect, both for the partial love I bear the owner, whom I will ever honour and hold dear, but for the many juſt cauſes I find to like it, I will ſay, as I think, that for a gentleman's dwelling of moſt honour and eſtimation, it is the beſt and moſt conſiderate built houſe that yet mine eyes have ever ſeen. The Lord Jeſus, whoſe the earth is, and the fullneſs thereof, make you long to enjoy it with moſt honour and comfort.†"

The affection which Elizabeth evinced for Hatton is too well known to need comment. The appellation of "Lyddes" is ſuppoſed to be in alluſion to his eyes: that of "Sheep" and "Mutton" is not ſo eaſily interpreted. In April, 1584, he appears to have taken offence at ſomething at Court, and to have withdrawn himſelf to his houſe at Holdenby, where he remained in great ſorrow and perplexity many days, until at length the Queen was

* Addional M.S. † Ibid.

pleaſed to take ſome pity of his grief. and to ſend for him.*

In 1586 Hatton was ſeriouſly ill. He writes from Holdenby, where he had retired, to Lord Burghley in very bad ſpirits. . . . . "I am come to my poor houſe, full of a fever, with ſtitches, ſpitting of blood, and other bad accidents. I muſt commit myſelf to God and the phyſician for awhile; and though your acceſs hither be further off than before, yet, Sir, by reaſon of my ſickneſs, I cannot return; whereof (becauſe ſuch it ſeemed was her pleaſure) I moſt humbly beſeech you to excuſe me, for in truth I am very evil. God bleſs your good Lordſhip for ever. Haſte, from my poor houſe at Holdenby, the 2nd of September, 1586.—Your good Lordſhip's moſt bound poor friend, CHR. HATTON."

In June, 1589, the Chancellor was at Holdenby, at the wedding of his nephew† and heir, Sir William Newport, alias Hatton, who married Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of Judge Gawdy. He had purpoſed remaining for ten or twelve days after the ceremony, when news of the murder of Francis II. recalled him to London.‡ Hatton, who never loſt his ſkill in dancing, and notwithſtanding the high and important poſition which he occupied, left his gown in a chair, saying, "Lie thou

* Life and Times of Sir. C. Hatton.

† Son of Dorothy, the Chancellor's ſiſter, who married John Newport. ‡ Hunter's Hiſt. of Hallamſhire.

there, Chancellor," and danced the meaſures at the ſolemnity.*

"Full oft within the ſpacious walls,
When he had fifty winters o'er him,
My grave Lord Keeper led the brawls,
The Seals and Maces danced before him."

The love of dancing ſtill exiſts at Holdenby, though the "Brawls" are now unknown there; but at their yearly feaſts the villagers dance the "Cuſhion Dance," which is of ſome antiquity, and was danced at the Court of Elizabeth, James, and Charles.

The Chancellor's end was approaching. His illneſs was brought on, it is ſaid, by the Queen inſiſting upon a ſum of money which he owed the Crown being paid. "It brake his heart," ſays Fuller, "and caſt him into a mortal deſeaſe." Having once caſt him down with a word, ſhe could not raiſe him up again. Elizabeth brought him cordial broths with her own hands, and, with ſoothing expreſſions, bid him live for her ſake. But he ſaid, "All will not do: no pulleys will draw up a heart once caſt down, though a Queen herſelf ſhould ſet her hand thereto."

The Chancellor died at Ely Houſe, Hatton Gardens, on the 20th of November, 1591, in the fifty-first year of his age.

Sir Chriſtopher Hatton was buried with much pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral; his body being preceded by a

* Additional MS.

hundred poor people, who had caps and gowns given to them, three hundred gentlemen and yeomen, the Lords of the Council, and eighty of the Queen's guard.*

A handſome monument was erected to his memory by his nephew, Sir William Hatton. The Chancellor appears to have been ſincerely lamented. Mr. Forteſcue, in ſpeaking of the death of his good friend, alludes to his "broken eſtate and great debts."†

INSCRIPTION

ON THE TOMB OF SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON, KNIGHT OF THE GARTER, AND LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.

Sacrum memoriæ

D. CHR. HATTONI, Guil. fil Joh. nepotis Antiquiſs. Hattonorum gente oriundi;

Regiæ Majeſtatis D. Elizabethæ ex nobilibus ſtipatoribus L. vici; Sacratioris Cameræ Generoſorum unius Prætorianorum Militum Ducis; Regii procamerarii; Sanctioris Conſilii Senatoris; ſummi Angliæ ac Oxon. Acad. Cancelcarii: Ordinis nobiliſs. San. Georgiani de Periſcelide Equitis Maximo Principis omniumq: bonorum mærore (cùm LI annos cœlebs vixiſſet) 20 Novembris anno 1591, in ædibus ſuis Holburnæ piè fato functi.

Guil. Hattonus Eques auratus, ejus ex ſorore nepos, adoptione filius, ac hæres mœſtiſſimus, pietatis ergo, Poſuit.

* Stow. † Cotton MSS.

Sir Chriſtopher Hatton did not leave a will. He had ſettled his eſtates upon his nephew Sir William Newport, alias Hatton, and the heirs-male of his body, failing which on his godson and collateral heir-male, Sir Chriſtopher Hatton,* who was the grandſon and heir of John Hatton of Graveſend in Kent, younger brother of William Hatton of Holdenby, father of the Lord Chancellor.†

Sir William ſucceeded to Kirby, Holdenby, and all the Chancellor's other property. By his firſt wife, Elizabeth daughter of Sir Francis Gawdy, he had a daughter who, in 1605, became the wife of Robert Rich, second Earl of Warwick. By his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cecil, firſt Earl of Exeter, he had one child, who died an infant. Sir William Hatton died on 12th March, 1597. His widow became the ſecond wife of Sir Edward Coke, by whom ſhe had two daughters, Elizabeth, who died unmarried, and Frances, who was married to John Villiers, Viſcount Purbeck.

The quarrels of Lord Chief Juſtice Coke and his wife have rendered the name of Lady Hatton famous in the hiſtory of her time. On the death of Sir William Hatton without male iſſue, the Benefield and Newport eſtates deſcended to his daughter; but Holdenby and the other Hatton eſtates paſſed under the Chancellor's ſettlement to Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, his godſon. He obtained an Act of Parliament in 1605, to enable him to ſell part of thoſe lands; and in February, 1608, he conveyed

* Baker. † Life and Times of Sir C. Hatton.

Holdenby to Truſtees, for the uſe of the King for life, with remainder to Charles Duke of York, in tail male. One of the conditions of the ſale was, that the King ſhould grant to Sir William Hatton, all his Majeſty's intereſt and reverſion in any of the lands of the late Lord Chancellor, by virtue of any extent iſſued for the debts due by him to the late Queen, provided that the reſidue of the ſaid debt ſhould be paid off by £1500. yearly on the days appointed in an inſtrument made by the late Queen for ſecuring payment of the debt. The King further agreed to grant the cuſtody of Holdenby Houſe and Park, with a fee of forty marks to Lady Elizabeth, widow of Sir William Hatton, and then the wife of Lord Chief Juſtice Coke, for her life, with the building called the Dairy Houſe, belonging to the Manſion Houſe, for her lodging.

The preſent repreſentatives of Lord Chancellor Hatton are the heirs of the three daughters and co-heirs of Robert Rich, third Earl of Warwick, ſon and heir of Frances Counteſs of Warwick, the only child of his nephew, Sir William Newport, alias Hatton.

Holdenby was frequently viſited by Royalty—Its noble manſion was a favourite place of the Stuarts during the early part of the ſeventeenth century. In June, 1603, Anne of Denmark, accompanied by Prince Henry, on their way from Dingley to Althorp, reſted during the heat of the day at Holdenby.

On Auguſt 5th, 1608, Biſhop Andrews preached before the King on the anniverſary of the Gowery Conſpi-

racy from 1 Samuel chapter xxv. verſe 8. The following day James knighted here Sir Richard Harpur of Derbyſhire. Two years after, the King and Queen were again at Holdenby, when a thanſgiving ſermon was preached from 1 Chronicles chapter xvi. verſe 22.

James was at Holdenby in 1614, and again in 1618, when he knighted, on the 18th of Auguſt that year, Sir James Ware of Somerſetſhire.

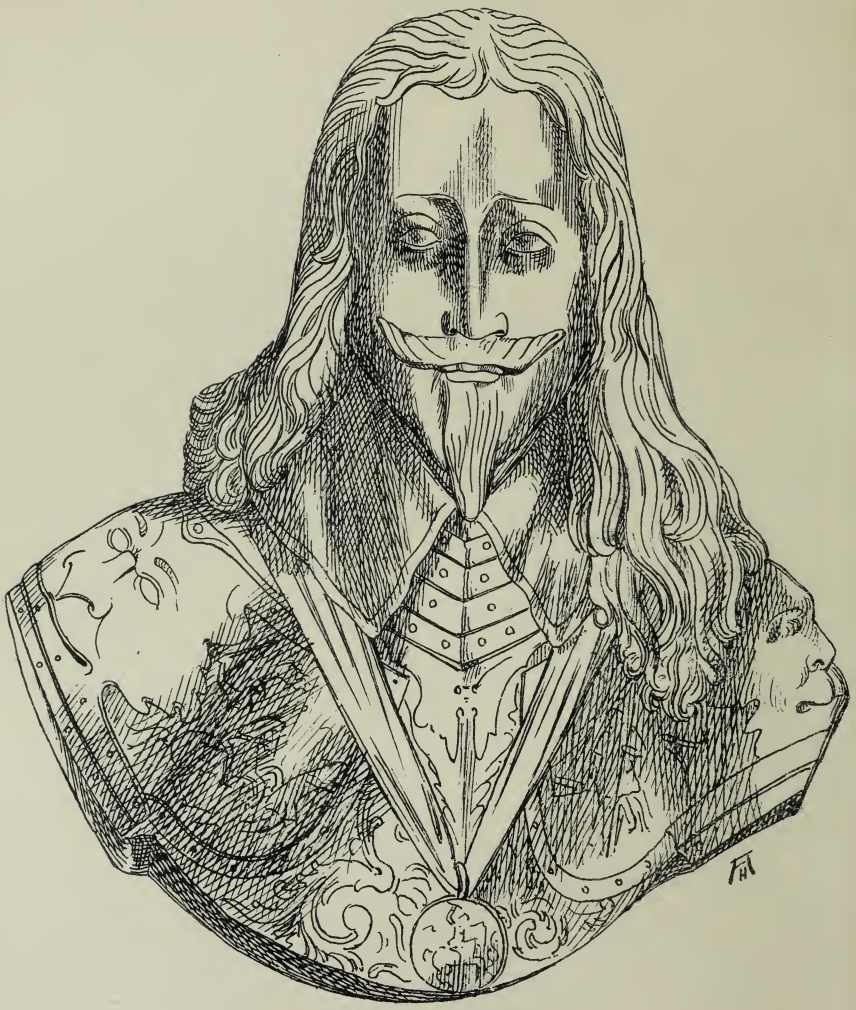
Charles I. and his Conſort, to whom by dower the Palace of Holdenby belonged, were conſtantly here. It was probably during one of the viſits they paid in 1634, that William Lord Spencer entertained their Majeſties at Althorp with a magnificent banquet,* on their way from Holdenby. Paſſing through Northampton, the Mayor and Corporation preſented to Charles and Henrietta, as a mark of their loyalty, two coſtly pieces of plate.†

Of Henrietta Maria's viſit to Holdenby, two years later, very little is known. A ſlight account of it is preſerved in ſome letters,‡ written by two prieſts to Rome, at the latter end of year 1636. The facts communicated by the papal agents George Coneo and his companion Gregory Panzani are of much intereſt. It appears from theſe letters that the Queen was here for ſome time, as the correſpondent writes thus:—

* The Waſhingtons, by Rev. J. N. Simpkinſon, gives a full and intereſting account of this noble entertainment.

† Hiſtorical Memorials of Northamampton.—Rev. C. H. Hartſhorne.

‡ Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria.—Mrs. Green.



CHARLES I. 1649.

HENRIETTA-MARIA.

"After my laſt letter, written from Tamworth, the Queen removed to Holmby Palace, diſtant four miles from Northampton, and there I found Signor Gregory in excellent health. We attired ſome ſervants, and yeſterday morning being Sunday, we went to Court, where having finiſhed our devotions in her Majeſty's chapel, we waited on her at table, and were then entertained at dinner by the Lord Abbot of Jaſconi, with whom we went down from the Queen; and I, at the requeſt of Signor Gregorio, thanked her Majeſty for all the favours done to him, ſhowing the grateful ſenſe entertained of them by our maſter and your Eminence. The anſwer was, that all thoſe who belonged to his Holineſs or your Eminence would be always moſt acceptable to her Majeſty. This compliment ended, I preſented the ſhrine for relics, which was extremely liked, and another which had been ſent was at once recalled to mind, and mentioned with terms of the higheſt eſteem and gratitude. I carried with me the Saint Catherine, not intending to leave it at that time, but merely to ſatiſfy the Queen's curioſity, ſaying that I had orders to preſent it afterwards in a frame; but her Majeſty would not have patience, declaring that ſhe would take that trouble upon herſelf. She took away from me the tin caſe and packthread with which it was tied, and gave orders that the picture ſhould be faſtened to the curtains of her bed. This buſineſs ended, her Majeſty went down to the chapel to the litanies, which were ſung with moſt beautiful muſic, and we returned to Northampton, where we ſhall remain all the time her Majeſty

ſtays at Holmby, and every two or three days I ſhall go and ſee her.* . . . . . The other day I preſented to her Majeſty your Eminence's roſary of aloes wood, with another of agate, and one of buffalo horn, curiouſly worked with cameo medallions. I alſo took others to the Catholic ladies and maidens, which were diſtributed by Father Philip in her Majeſty's preſence; and the Queen's dwarf, who is leſs and better made than that of Criqui, being preſent, when all was nearly finiſhed, began to call out, 'Madam, ſhow the Father that I alſo am a Catholic,' with a manner and geſture that made all laugh. To the Marchioneſs of Hamilton, the Counteſs of Denbigh, her mother, and the Counteſs of Holland, ſome trifle was alſo given. I ſhall ſupply the reſt when the pictures arrive, which they write are already embarked at Leghorn, and ſo the effect of your Eminence's goodneſs will reach thoſe Engliſh perſons who have never had the fortune to ſee your preſence.† . . . . . "Truly, it would make ſtones weep to ſee and hear theſe poor citizens when they ſee the chapel at Holdenby; they look at it again and again, and after they have well conſidered it, one ſays to another, 'What evil thing is done in this chapel?‡ Where are the great ſcandals that we have heard ſay are given by the Catholics with theſe altars?'

* Vatican Papers, vol. xxxix. fol. 173.

† Panzani's Dispatch, Aug. 25, 1636.

‡ Some few years ago foundations were diſcovered, and ſuppoſed to be thoſe of the chapel, as ſome bones were found in the wall as if a burial had taken place there; pieces of marble were alſo found.

Others, after heaving a profound ſigh, say, 'Once we had theſe beautiful things in our churches.' Some ſtay to hear the maſs and the litanies, and I have ſeen there the miniſter of the Palace himſelf.' . . . . . The actions of her Majeſty are full of incredible innocence, and ſuch that ſhe bluſhes like a young girl in the preſence of ſtrangers. . . . . She ſuffers ſometimes from melancholy, and then ſhe likes ſilence; when ſhe is afflicted ſhe has recourſe earneſtly to God. She thinks little of the future, truſting entirely in the King."

How little could Henrietta have imagined in the days of her proſperity, with all her Court about her, at Holdenby, that her Palace was deſtined to be the priſon of her royal huſband!—once the ſcene of ſo much gaiety and ſplendour, and ſubſequently the place of confinement for England's moſt chivalrous and devout of kings. Here unhappy Charles poured forth, in his ſolitudes and ſufferings, not only ſome of thoſe penitential meditations and vows that afforded his Sacred Majeſty earthly conſotion when he was deprived of his ſpiritual adviſers, but ſuch prayers as would teach us all humility. They ſhow touching proofs of his deep reſignation and devotion.

The deciſive battle of Naſeby led to the irretrievable ruin of the royal cauſe; and the King, deſpairing of a reconciliation with his enemies, and finding his perſonal ſafety inſecure, voluntarily gave himſelf up to the Scotch army, then at Newark-on-Trent.

On the 8th of December, 1645, a full agreement was

made with the Scots' Commiſſioners, that when £100,000 came to Topcliff in Yorkſhire, the Scots ſhould give hoſtages to quit all their quarters, poſſeſſions, and garriſons on the ſouth ſide of the Tyne, within ten days, when the hoſtages were to be re-delivered; and upon the delivery of the other £100,000, on the north ſide of Newcaſtle, the Scots ſhould give hoſtages to march out of England, and quit the garriſons of Berwick and Carliſle within ten days.

On the diſpoſal of the King's perſon, there was a diſagreement between the Lords and Commoners, and the like diſapproval happened too often when they had nobody to quarrel with but themſelves. The Lords voted that the King ſhould come to Newmarket; the Commons that he ſhould come to Holmby Houſe, Northamptonſhire, and the Lords at laſt agreed to it.

The Engliſh and Scotch being agreed as to the diſpoſal of his Majeſty's perſon, the Parliament of England appointed Commiſſioners on the 6th of January, 1647, to go to Newcaſtle to receive the King, and to attend him to Holdenby.*

On the 12th of January, the Earls of Pembroke and Denbigh; LordMontague of Boughton; Sir James Harrington, Sir John Holland, Sir John Coke, baronets; Sir Walter Earle; John Crew, Esquire; Major-General Browne; Sir Fulk Greville; Mr. James Harrington, Mr. Thomas Herbert, Mr. Anthony Mildmaye, Mr. Anſty, Mr. Babbington, Mr. Muſchamp, Mr. Clement Kinerſly,

* Oldmixon's Hiſt. of England.

Mr. Reading; Mr. Stephen Marſhal and Mr. Joſeph Carril, two miniſters of the Aſſembly of Divines, as Chaplains to the Members of the Commiſſion of Parliament, left London (reſting the ſecond night at Northampton), and completed their journey to Newcaſtle on the ninth day.

His Majeſty expreſſed pleaſure at seeing the Commiſſioners; he received them with affability, and gave them his hand to kiſs. To Lord Pembroke the king said, "he was glad to see he could ſo well in his old age perform ſo long a winterly journey with the reſt of the Commiſſioners who were ſo youthful."

On the 5th of February, 1646-7, the Committee of Lords and Commons proposed that the Communion plate, which was formerly ſet on the altar in his Majeſty's Chapel at White-Hall, conſiſting of "one gilte ſhyppe, two gilte vaſes, two gilte euyres (ewers), a ſquare baſonn and fountaine, and a ſilver rod," ſhould be melted down to make plate for the King's uſe at Holdenby, there being none remaining in the Jewel Office fit for ſervice; and at the ſame time they ſubmitted the following eſtimate of the expenſes of his Majeſty and his retinue at Holdenby for twenty days, commencing the 13th of February, and ending the 4th of March, incluſive, 1646-7 :—

His Majeſty's diet, of twenty-eight diſhes, at £30 per diem	£700
The King's voydy	32
The Lords' diet, twenty days	510

For the Clerke of the green cloth, kitchen, and ſpicery, a meſse of ſeven diſhes	£40	
Diets for the Houſehold and Chamber Officers and the Guard	412	
Board wages for common Houſehold Servants, Pott-ſcowrers, and turn-broaches	36	
Badges of Court and riding wages	140	
For linen for his Majeſty's table, the Lords' and other diets	273	
For wheat, wood, and coal	240	
For all ſorts of ſpicery ſtores, wax lights, torches, and tallow lights . . . , ...	160	
For pewter, braſſe, and other neceſſaries incident to all offices, and for carriage	447	
	£2,990	

Paid unto John Powell for glaſſes and knives ſent to Holdenby by warrant 9 Feb. 1646, £2. 9, and to Chriſtopher White, pewterer, for pewter ſent thither by warrant 18 March, 1646, £39. 10	£41	19
Paid unto Mr. John Eaton for holland for twelve whole ſhirts, and twelve pair of boot hoſe & making the hoſe, and for twenty-two yards and a half of lace for the boot hoſe, by warrant 19 Aug. 1647	55	14 6
One black mourning ſuit, one black brockade ſuit, two cloth coloured ſuits of the moſt fine Segovia Spaniſh cloth, trimmed with gold and ſilver lace, with £50 impreſt unto Daniel Murray, tailor, for making theſe four ſuits	333	15

One black tabby ſuit and cloak laced with bone lace, and cloak lined with pluſh; one plain cloth ſuit and cloak lined with pluſh; one ſcarlet riding coat trimmed with gold and ſilver lace & lined with pluſh; one plain cloth coat lined with plush, with oiled taffety between the cloth and the plush; a night bag laced with gold & ſilver lace; a bearing cloth of crimſon velvet, laced and fringed; two hats and bands, three pair of black ſilk ſtockings, two pair of coloured ſilk ſtockings, two dozen of gloves, a velvet caſſock lined with taffetie, and half a pound of ſilk for the robes (with £15 impreſt for the Tailor.)	236 9
To Wm. Wheeler, goldſmith, for ſilver hook and claſp*	2 12

But "the national finances becoming daily more deranged, the whole charge of the eſtabliſhment, by a vote of the Commons, March 17th, was reduced to £50 a day—only one-third of the original eſtimate." The Parliament voted £3000 for the charge of his Majeſty's journey to Holdenby from the North.

The King reached the princely manor of Holdenby on the 15th of February, having been ſomething retarded by white weather. "Very many country gentlemen, gentlewomen, and others of ordinary rank, ſtood ready there to welcome the King with joyful countenances and prayers," ſays Sir Thomas Herbert.

* Exchequer Rolls

The following day three of the Lords' Commiſſioners announced to the Speaker of the Houſe of Lords, the Earl of Mancheſter, their ſafe arrival at Holdenby, as follows :—

"My Lord, by the providence of God, which hath gone along with us from the firſt ſteps to the laſt in this journey, the King is come well to Holdenby. Colonel Graves, who commanded the convoy, hath managed his truſt with great care and vigilancy, and hath performed extraordinary duty in his own perſon, which we hold ourſelves obliged to repreſent to you. We have here nine hundred horſe and dragoons, which, quartering within a little compaſs, cannot but be very burthenſome to the country ; and therefore intreat your Lordſhip to move the Houſes to give ſpecial directions for their pay; we are here now, after five weeks ſpent in this ſervice, attending their further orders, according to the commands laid upon us in our firſt inſtructions ; our hope and earneſt deſire is, that our employment being come to this period, you will be pleaſed to move their Lordſhips to enjoin us to wait upon them at London ; which we ſhould acknowledge as a very great favour done to,

My Lord, your Lordſhip's faithful ſervants,

PEMBROKE and MOUNTS. ;

B. DENBIGH ; EDWARD MONTAGUE."

No ſooner was the King ſettled at Holdenby than he diſpatched a meſſage to both Houſes of Parliament,

17th of February, for permiſſion to have two or more of his Chaplains, viz. the Biſhops of London, Saliſbury, and Peterborough, and Doctors Sheldon, May, Sanderſon, Bayley, Heywood, Beale, Fuller, Hammond, and Taylor, to attend upon him for the exerciſe of his conſcience and the aſſiſtance of his judgment in deciding upon the preſent differences reſpecting religion.

Dr. Wilſon was appointed the King's Phyſician. The Cup-bearer, Carver,* and Cooks who had previouſly attended him were allowed to remain, unleſs they had been in arms againſt the Parliament. The Houſe of Lords appointed Mr. Babbington to be the King's Barber, and directed that Mr. Maxwell might act as Groom of the Bedchamber, but in no other capacity or conſtruction. The annexed list ſhows the number of ſervants in Charles' houſehold during his ſojourn at Holdenby.

Household.

Compting Houſe.

A Clarke of the Green Cloth, or Clerk Comptroller.
1 Clerk of the Aſſignment.
1 Yeoman.
1 Meſſenger.

Bake-houſe	2
Pantrie	2
Cellar	2
Butterie	2

* There is a monument in the church at Iver, Buckinghamſhire, to Sir George and Edward Salter, who were ſucceſſively carvers to King Charles I.

Spicerie	Clerk	1
Confectionary		1
Chaundrie		1
Ewrie		1
Lawdrie		1
Kitchen	Clerk	1
	Cooks	2
	Turn Broaches	6
	Porters and Scowrers	2
Boyling Houſe		1
Larder		2
Poultrie		1
Scawlding-howſe		2
Accaterie*		2
Paſtrie		2
Woodyard		1
Scullerie		2
Porters at the Gate		2
Harbingers		2

The Yoemen of the Guard.

It is conceived that there be a number of the Guard propoſed to carry upp the King's meat.

2 Yeomen Uſhers.
20 of the Guard.
2 Yeomen Hangers.

Chamber.

Bedchamber	*qu.*	10
Pages, Backſtairs		2

* *Acatery*, a ſort of cheque between the clerks of the King's kitchen and the purveyor.—*Dictionary of* 1782 (N. Bailey).

Gent. Uſher, Privy Chamber	1
Gent. Privy Chamber	6
(Cup-bearer, Carver, Sewer, and Eſquire of the Body, to be choſen out of theſe ſix—to wit, by turns, if there be none of thoſe officers that have remained here, and adhered to the Parliament.)	
Grooms, Privy Chamber	2
Barber	1
Roabes	1
Gent. Uſhers, Daily Wayters.	2
Quarter Wayters	1
Pages of the Preſence	2
The removing Wardrobe	1
Chaplaines	2
Grooms of the Chamber	2
Meſſengers of the Chamber	2
Phyſitian	1
Apothecary	1
Chirurgeon	1
Laundreſſe	1

The Royal State was kept up at Holdenby, and the Court provided with all things needful, juſt as they uſed to be when his Majeſty was in a peaceful and flouriſhing ſtate. When he dined and ſupped the King always ſaid grace himſelf, ſtanding under the State, his voice ſometimes audible. Every Sunday Charles ſequeſtered himſelf to his private devotions, and every day in the week ſpent two or three hours in reading and pious exerciſes; at other times, for recreation after his meals, he uſed to play a game of cheſs. He frequently walked in

the garden at Holdenby with one or other of the Commiſſioners; and as the bowling-green was not then well kept, the King would ſometimes ride to Harrowden, a houſe belonging to Lord Vaux, where there was a good bowling green, with gardens, groves, and walks, which afforded him much pleaſure. At other times he would go to Althorp, where was a green well kept.

On the 9th of April, as the King was riding to Boughton to bowl, he alighted at Brampton Bridge on the way, at the further end of which ſtood Major Boſville diſguiſed as a countryman, with an angle in his hand, as if he had been fiſhing. He was detected in privately conveying into the King's hand letters from the Queen and Prince Charles. Upon his examination before the Commiſſioners, he depoſed that he had been with the King at Newcaſtle, who, on the morning that he was delivered up to the Scots, entruſted him with a letter to the Queen, which he conveyed to her in France; and being charged with a packet in return, had lodged two nights in a furze buſh and three nights at a countryman's, who furniſhed him with his diſguiſe, in which he watched an opportunity to deliver it into the King's hand. The Houſe of Commons ordered him to be ſent for from Northampton by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and he was ſent to Newgate.*

About a month afterwards another attempt was made to convey ſecret information to the King, which was however detected. Mrs. Mary Cave, daughter of Mr. William Cave, of Stamford, in Lieceſterſhire, undertook to

* Oldmixon's Hiſt. of England.

deliver to the King a letter in ciphers, which ſhe received from one Browne, who had brought it from Mr. Aſhburnham, at the Hague. To attain her object, ſhe engaged a female friend who reſided in the neighbourhood of Holdenby to viſit the landlady of Captain Abbot, one of the King's guard, and through the landlady's influence, to perſuade the captain to procure her the honour of kiſſing the King's hand, which having accompliſhed ſhe appriſed Mrs. Cave of her ſucceſs, and contracted with the landlady to receive her as a viſitor, and endeavour, through the captain, to obtain for her alſo the honour of an introduction to his Majeſty, by which means ſhe hoped to put the letter into his hands. Mrs. Cave came, and the captain had good-naturedly, but unſuſpiciouſly, acceded to the requeſt, when the landlady imparted the plot to her huſband, who, though a royaliſt, and favourable to the deſign, dared not run the risk of detection, and devulged the ſecret to the captain. On the appointed day, 11th of May, the captain, who had appriſed the Commiſſioners of the circumſtance, accompanied Mrs. Cave, who had no ſuſpicion of being betrayed, to Holdenby; and on her arrival, she was carried into a room, but notwithſtanding the moſt diligent ſearch, nothing was found upon her. The letter was accidently diſcovered a few days after behind the hangings of the room, where it ſeems ſhe had contrived to ſlip it while ſhe ſtood with her back to the hangings converſing with the ladies who ſearched her.*

* Hiſt. of Northamptonſhire.

The Dutch Ambaſſador had audience of the King at Holdenby, to notify the death of the Prince of Orange; and people flocked to him to be cured of the King's evil.†

During all the time of his Majeſty's reſtraint and ſolitude, he was never ill, or had need of his phyſician, which is attributed to his quiet diſpoſition and patience; to his exerciſe, when at home walking in the gallery and privy-garden; to his abſtemiousneſs at meat, eating of but few diſhes (and as he uſed to ſay), agreeable to his exerciſe; drinking but twice every dinner and ſupper, once of beer and once of wine and water mixed—only after fish a glaſs of French wine, the beverage which he himſelf mixed at the cupboard ſo he would have it. He very ſeldom eat or drank before dinner or between meals.‡

The Earl of Pembroke, by catching cold, was confined to his chamber for three weeks, his illneſs ending in a fever. Mr. Bathurſt, his phyſician, had ſmall hopes of his life for a few days, owing to his age. His ſon, Lord Herbert, came to Holdenby to comfort his father, and the King ſent to enquire after him every day, and was graciouſly pleaſed to viſit him twice, which kindneſs (as the doctor ſaid) helped much to his recovery.

His Majeſty being one afternoon (2nd of June) in the the green at Athorp, it was whiſpered amongſt the Commiſſioners, who were then at bowls with the King,

† Oldmixon's Hiſt. of England.

‡ Sir Thomas Herbert's Memoir.

that a party of 700 Horſe were at Kingſthorp obſcurely headed, and for no good, it was preſumed, as it was reported that they intended ſeizing the King. At night the party rendezvouſed on Harleſton Heath, intelligence of which being brought to the Commiſſioners by one of their ſcouts, the gates were cloſed, the King's guards doubled, and preparation made for a defence. About midnight the party drew up before Holdenby Houſe, and at all the avenues placed guards; which done, the officer that commanded the party alighted, and demanded entrance. Colonel Graves and Major-General Browne aſked him his name and buſiness. He replied, "his name was Joyce, a cornet in Colonel Whaley's regiment, and his buſineſs was to ſpeak with the King." "From whom," they ſaid. "From myſelf," ſaid he. At which they laughed. "It's no laughing matter," ſaid Joyce. They adviſed him to draw off his men, and in the morning he ſhould ſpeak with the Commiſſioners. "I came not thither to be adviſed by you," he ſaid, "nor have I any buſineſs with the Commiſſioners; my errand is to the King, and ſpeak with him I muſt and will preſently."

They then bid the ſoldiers within ſtand to their arms, and be ready to fire when ordered; but during this ſhort treaty 'twixt the Cornet and the Colonel, the ſoldiers had conference together, and as ſoon as they underſtood they were fellow-ſoldiers of one and the ſame Army, they quickly forgot the promiſe they had made to ſtand by him, and not ſuffer any attempt upon the King's perſon.

They opened the gates and doors, ſhook one another by the hand, and bade welcome to them.

Entrance being given, ſtrict ſearch was made for the Colonel, who happily got out of their reach. Centinels were ordered by Joyce to be ſet at the Commiſſioners' chamber-doors, that he might with leſs noiſe carry on his deſign, and find way to the back-ſtairs, where the Grooms of his Majeſty's Bedchamber attended.

The Cornet having come to the door, rudely knocked. Thoſe within aſking who it was that in ſuch an uncivil manner and ſo unſeaſonable a time came to diſquiet the King's reſt, Joyce ſaid he was ſorry to diſquiet the King; but he could not help it: he was an officer of the Army, and ſpeak with him he muſt.

This ſtrange confidence, and having a cocked piſtol in his hand, amazed Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Mawl, Mr. Harrington, and Mr. Herbert, whoſe duty it was to preſerve the King's perſon, who aſked Joyce if he had the Commiſſioners' approbation for his intruſion. He anſwered, "No; for he had ordered a guard to be ſet at their chamber-doors, and that he had received his orders from thoſe that feared them not." He ſtill preſſed for entrance and engaged his word he would do his Majeſty no harm; they on the other ſide perſuaded him to lay aſide his arms. He refuſed to do this, inſiſting upon having the chamber-door open. The gentlemen kept firm to their reſolution that he ſhould not enter. The noiſe in this conteſt was ſo loud, that it ſeemed to awaken the King; for he rung his ſilver bell, at which

Mr. Maxwell went into the bedchamber to know his Majeſty's pleaſure; the other three gentlemen meantime ſecuring the door.

The King being told the Cornet's buſineſs, ſent word he would not riſe or ſpeak with him until the morning—ſo there was ſilence for a few hours.

His Majeſty roſe a little ſooner than uſual, and having performed his morning exerciſe, he ſent for Joyce, who, with no leſs confidence than if he had been a ſupreme officer, approached the King, and acquainted him with the commands he had concerning his removal.

The King deſired the Commiſſioners might be ſent for, and his orders communicated to them. The Cornet replied, "They were to return back to Parliament." "By whoſe appointment," replied the King. To this Joyce had no anſwer. The King then ſaid, "By your favour, Sir, let them have their liberty, and give me a ſight of your inſtructions." "That," said Joyce "you ſhall ſee preſently," and drawing up his troop into the Inner Court, as near as he could unto the King, "There Sir," ſaid he, "are my inſtructions."

The King took a good view of them, and finding them proper men, well mounted and armed, smilingly told the Cornet, "His inſtructions were in fair characters, legible without ſpelling." The Cornet then preſſed the King to go with him, but he ſaid he would not ſtir unleſs the Commiſſioners went with him.

This audacious attempt to remove his Majeſty from Holdenby greatly troubled the Commiſſioners, the more

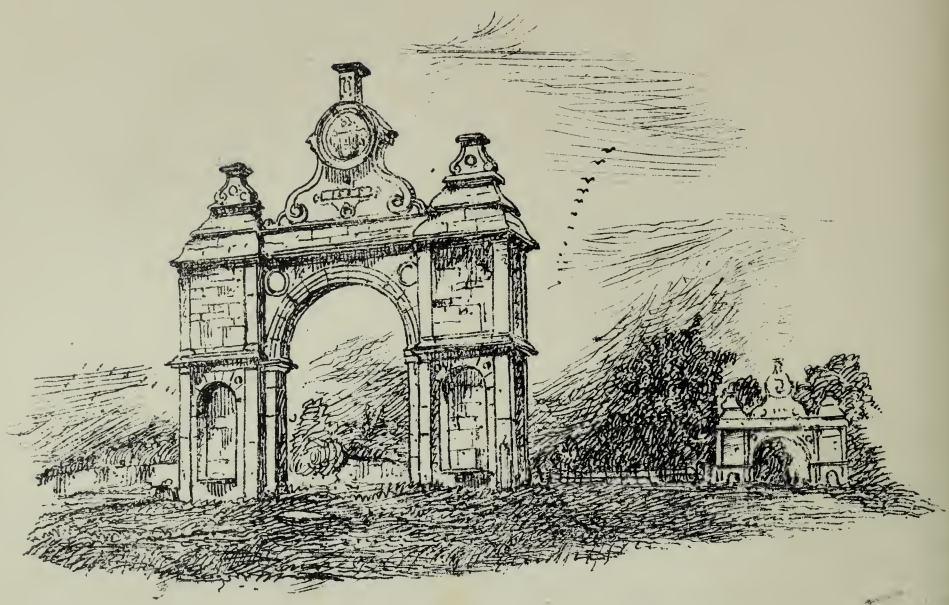
ſo becauſe they knew not how to help it. Major Tomlins, who had ſucceeded Colonel Graves, regretted his inability to oppoſe Joyce's party, the guards having poſitively refuſed to obey his orders. So ended the King's ſojourn at Holdenby.

Charles, being in his coach, called the Earls of Pembroke and Denbigh, as alſo the Lord Mountague, into it. The other Commiſſioners, being well mounted, followed him. His officers who waited on him were continued, and Sir Robert Pye, a colonel in the Army, ſupplying the place of equery, rode before him.

General Fairfax knew nothing at all of this unwarrantable proceeding, and as ſoon as he did know it, he ſent Colonel Whalley with a party of Horſe to uſe all means but conſtraint to cauſe his Majesty to return to Holdenby. The King was come to Sir John Cutt's, at Childerly, near Cambridge, before Whalley could get up with him, and when he would have perſuaded the King to return to Holdenby, he abſolutely refuſed it, flattering himſelf that he ſhould find better uſage from the Army than he found from the Parliament. So Whalley was only added to the convoy; and Joyce frankly owned that Lieutenant General Cromwell had given him orders at London to do all he had done.*

And what remains of Holdenby now, where formerly aroſe in royal grandeur one of the moſt favourite palaces of the Stuarts? How changed is the ſcene at the preſent day! Yet it is impoſſible to walk along the verdant

* Oldmixon's Hiſt. of England.



ARCHES at HOLDENBY.

Ne pereant etiam Ruinæ; Temporis fragmenta hæc verè
Regia apud Holnby in Agro Northan-
toniensi delin: W. Stukely.

terraces, ſtill viſible under their luxuriant herbage, or trace the foundations of ſo lofty a pile, or paſs underneath its noble arches that have yet eſcaped the havoc of the deſpoiler, without lamenting that ſo auguſt a building ſhould have been deſtroyed. Yet Charles had once happy hours at Holdenby; and he has now ſurmounted the ſorrows of his ſad end.

The long terrace, where the King uſed to walk with the old Lord Pembroke, is viſible, with many others, not now covered with gravel as formerly, but with the fineſt paſture in the kingdom.

The ſtone baluſtrades* once ornamenting them are gone; fragments of mouldings and carved aſhlars are ſcattered about in the walls of the modern buildings around. The two arches with a ſmall portion of the Palace itſelf ſtill exiſt. A row of lofty chimnies has alſo ſurvived the blaſt of many angry tempeſts. Forlorn, denuded of its trees, this remnant of the royal manſion riſes up, and may be ſeen from afar, a memorial of paſt grandeur, and a laſting monument of the Chancellor by whom it was built with ſo much taſte and beauty. It recalls to the mind the viciſſitudes of life and the fatal conſequences of Civil War.

In July, 1675, when Evelyn was ſtaying with Lord Sunderland at Althorp, he writes in his diary, ". . . from it, a proſpect to Holmby Houſe, which being demoliſhed in the late Civil Warrs shows like a Roman

* An old man, who lived in the preſent century, deſcribed the baluſtrading as it was in his youth, as being ornamented with balls, as the arches uſed to be.

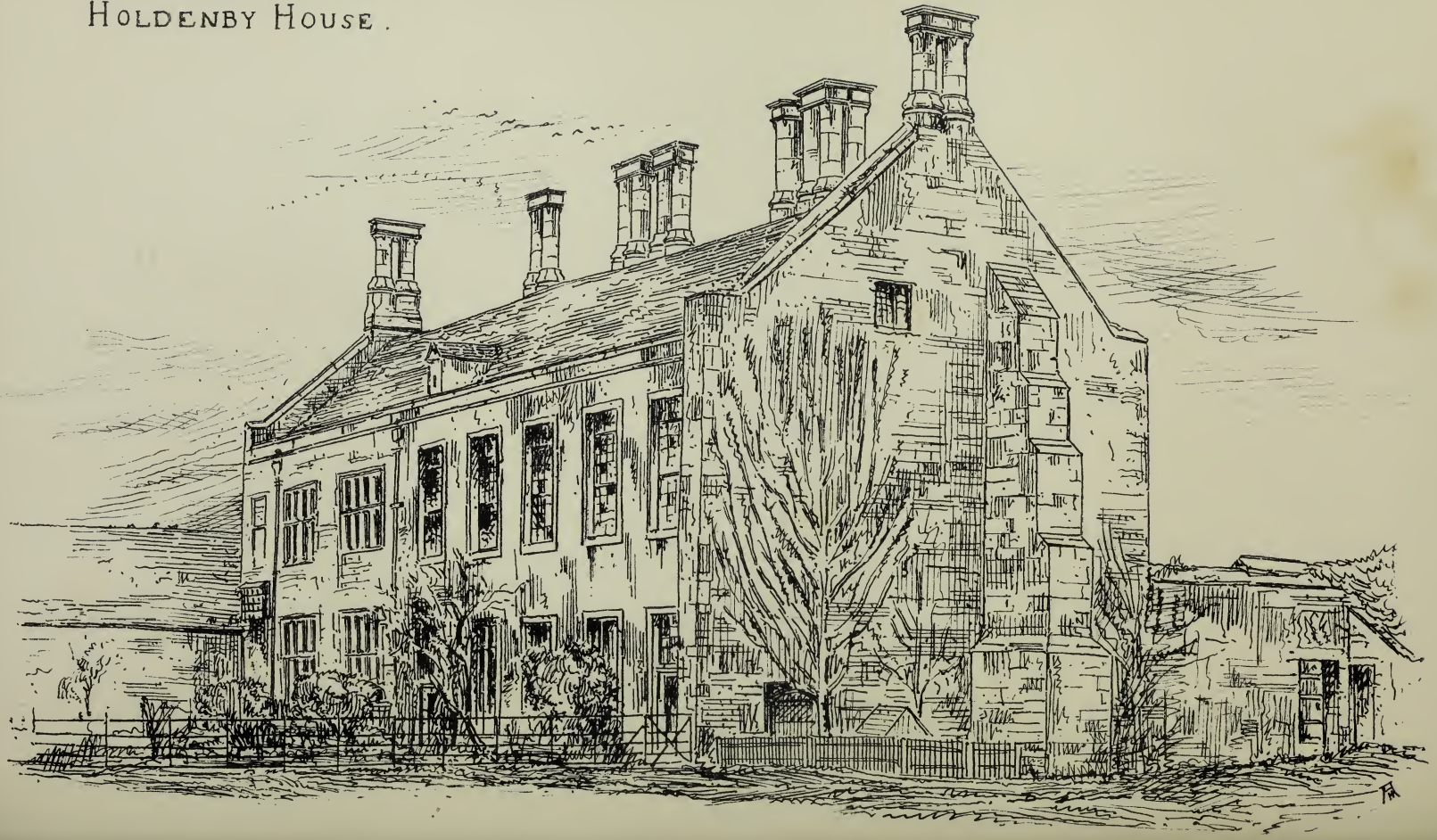
ruine, ſhaded by the trees about it, a ſtately, ſolemn, and pleaſing view."

The pyramid, and other fragments in Buck's view of 1729, have now diſappeared.* The houſe, inhabited by a farmer, has been reduced from a double to a ſingle roof. Nearly all the fiſh-ponds are dry, the orchards gone; part of the priory garden remains, and around the houſe ſhapeleſs maſſes of foundation and artificial mounds.

Thomas Lord Grey, of Groby, in Leiceſterſhire, one of the moſt active Parliamentarians, is ſaid by Collins to have received a grant from his brethren of the Queen's manor-houſe, park, and lands, at Holdenby, where he made great devaſtation in the woods: but no authority is given for the aſſertion, and his intereſt could not have extended beyond the temporary cuſtody of the houſe; for the truſtees for the ſale of the Crown lands, by deed dated 5th of May, 1650, ſold to Adam Baynes, of Knowſthorp, Yorkſhire, Esq., in fee, for £22,299. 6*s.* 10*d.*, the capital meſſuage or royal manſion-houſe of Holdenby, with its appurtenances, gardens, orchards, and walks, containing in the whole by eſtimation 38 acres 1 rood, of the preſent value of £26. 2*s.* 6*d.*; and the materials of which manſion are ſtated in the particulars of ſale to be worth £6000. over and above the expenſe of taking them down.

* The late Rev. C. H. Hartſhorne poſſeſſed a curious ivory caſket, at leaſt a century old, of *Indian* or *Chinese* workmanſhip; on the top of which is drawn in Indian ink a copy of Buck's view of Holdenby, line for line as the original engraving.

HOLDENBY HOUSE.



Sir Chriſtopher Hatton's Palace did not exiſt a century. Avarice makes no ſacrifice to taſte: the Yorkſhireman reſerved only a portion of the attached offices (probably for his own habitation), and levelled the reſt to the ground. Part of the materials were removed to Northampton, where three houſes which ſprung from them may be recognized.*

The Park contains 500 acres, and was bounded on the north by the road from Chapel Brampton to Holdenby; on the eaſt by the Church-field of Church and Chapel Brampton; on the ſouth by the Delf and Twizden's Meadow; and on the weſt by the Manſion Houſe: of the eſtimated yearly value of £345. 19*s.* 8*d.*; ſtocked with upwards of 200 deer, of different kinds, worth £200.; 11 cows and calves of wild cattle, worth £42.; and the timber in the Park and lordſhip, worth £2766. 19*s.* 10*d.*; and divers other meſſuages and lands with the ſaid lordſhip.

The alienated lands being reſumed at the Reſtoration, Baynes retired to his paternal eſtate in Yorkſhire, where he died in Dec. 1670. In the 18th year of Charles II.'s reign he gave Holdenby to the Duke of York, his brother, who ſold it to Duras Baron Holdenby and Earl of Feverſham. It next paſſed, by purchaſe, to John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and from this family, by ſale, to Viſcount Clifden.

* Mr. Markham's, in Gold Street, which was advertized in the *Northampton Mercury* by the name of "Little Holmby;" one in Gold Street; and another in the Drapery.

Though Holdenby is robbed of its ſtately grandeur, it muſt ever retain a name which will make it familiar in the annals of Engliſh hiſtory, and place it firſt amongſt the Royal reſidences in Northamptonſhire. The fame of the Chancellor—the fate of the Stuarts—are alike bound up with it. Though years have rolled away ſince the ſplendour of a Royal court was known here, the circumſtance of a viſit from the Prince of Wales on the 23rd of February, 1863, has added another name to its already diſtinguiſhed liſt of viſitors.

Not ſince the time when Joyce with 900 Horſe rode over the Green, and arranged themſelves in front of the Palace, could Holdenby have preſented ſuch a scene as it did on this eventful day, when his Royal Highneſs came to meet the Pytchley Hunt. Upwards of 2,000 horſemen waited with the hounds on the platform below the houſe; vehicles and perſons on foot poured in from all directions, until the aſſembly muſt have numbered nearly ten thouſand.

It was 12 o'clock, when in the meadows below, riding up from Athorp, came the Prince and his ſuite, accompanied by his noble hoſt and hoſtess, the Earl and Counteſs Spencer. Coming through the Hunting-gate, which leads to the Church path, the Prince rode to the front of the houſe, where he was received with loud and repeated hurrahs by the multitude.

During the ſhort time that his Royal Highneſs remained upon the platform a peaſant played upon a bugle "the National Anthem." As his music died

away, the huntsman and hounds came to the front, and led the way to Kank cover, returning by way of Brampton Lane to Eaſt Haddon, they paſſed the Rectory; here flags waved from every window, the Rector having done all in his power to ſhow his loyalty.

This was a gala day for Holdenby; every one wore his beſt clothes, and every face wore a ſmile. A few days later came the Prince's wedding day, when the loyal people of the place were not behind their neighbours in doing honour to the event. The following accounts written for the county papers enter fully into the particulars of the entertainment of the 11th of March:—

Holdenby.

IT was naturally to be expected that Holdenby, ſtamped with the preſtige of loyalty for the aſt three centuries, with a Rectory in the free gift of the Queen, would give a full and earneſt utterance to the feeling of its inhabitants on the auſpicious event. It had recently been ſelected as the favoured ſpot where his Royal Highneſs joined the hunting-field with the Pytchley. His animated and frank expreſſion was ſtill freſh in the recollection of the quiet villagers. They were then ſcarcely viſible amid the aſſembled thouſands; but on Tueſday they held their own, and right heartily they hailed the wedding day. The very liberal ſubſcriptions of Viſcount and Viſcounteſs Cliſden, followed by that of the Rector and his pariſhioners, amounting in the whole to £40.,

enabled the committee to carry out extenſive plans for a worthy celebration of the occaſion.

Preparations were commenced a few days previouſly, by fitting up a long and ſpacious building. Being open on one ſide, ready acceſs was afforded to a large tent adjoining it. The entire area was fitted up with tables, the roof and walls dreſſed with evergreens, which were taſtefully intermingled with banners, bearing mottoes alluſive of England's univerſal desire for the happineſs of the illuſtrious pair. Early in the morning a fine ſheep was put down to roaſt whole. By eleven o'clock all the pariſhioners, whether reſiding at Holdenby, or scattered through the neighbouring pariſhes of Eaſt Haddon, Creaton, and Spratton, aſſembled on the village green. With two new flags, bearing the enſign of England and the arms of Denmark, a proceſſion was formed to the Rectory, where it was joined by a third flag of ſtill larger proportions. By the time the moving train reached the tents, a moſt ſubſtantial repaſt of roaſt and boiled beef, with plum pudding, had been placed on the tables. It was a right pleaſant ſight to behold gathered under the ſwelling canvas the entire inhabitants of the pariſh, from the youngeſt to the oldeſt, nearly 300, all knit together to do honour to the union of the Princeſs Alexandra and the beloved Albert Edward of Wales.

The toaſts were few, but ſignificant. Her Moſt Gracious Majeſty, emphatically called by the Chairman the higheſt monarch of the univerſe, and beſt and wiſeſt of rulers. Loud and repeated huzzas greeted the announce-

ment of the Prince and the Peerleſs Pearl of Denmark. Viſcount and Viſcounteſs Clifden, thanks for their generoſity, and for her ladyſhip's ſo highly valued and elegant wedding favours; the Rev. C. H. Hartſhorne, Mr. Gulliver, the churchwarden. The veil that ſcreened one end of the tent was now drawn aſide, and the aſſembled group adjourned to an adjoining field. Here, under the ſkilful arrangements of Meſſrs. Saml. and Henry King, a long liſt of prizes was competed for. Hurdle races for forks and ſpades; foot races, for gown-pieces, neckties, hats, and table-cloths. The competition in running, whilſt it ſhowed the utility of thoſe truly national ſports, proved beyond a doubt, that the ſtrength and ſpeed of the young fellows of Holdenby placed them formidable rivals againſt all comers.

With the declining light, the happy people reſought the tents. But how changed was the interior! It was now "the cup that cheered," and the wives and ſweethearts that welcomed, the returning victors from the athletic ſports.

The tables had ſuſtained proviſion enough, the feſtive boards were ſwept away, the interior—already hung with coloured lamps—was illuminated with magic effect, and the ſounds of muſic announced the approaching dance. And if the people were ſkilful in contending for prizes at the ruſtic games, they certainly ſhowed no leſs agility in threading the mazes woven by Terpſichore. Until the ſmall or larger hours arrived the ſame harmony prevailed; and a ſpirit was infuſed into the movements that

would have delighted the noble Chancellor Hatton himſelf, who was born at Holdenby. When he led the brawls

> "Full oft within the ſpacious walls,
> When he had fifty winters o'er him,"

how little he deemed his genius would deſcend to the ſimple villagers who reſided on the earlieſt pride of his youth! As James the Firſt and Anne of Denmark formerly ſelected "this great work," as he termed it, for the abode of their Court, so the flags of England and Denmark will once more wave together over the screen deſigned by John of Padua, one of the ancient ornaments of the pariſh church. They will thus proclaim to all who ſee them that the loyal inhabitants of Holdenby regard them as perpetual and ſacred memorials of the Prince's viſit to the place, as well as of their devout wiſh that his Royal Highneſs and his auguſt bride may be bleſſed with happineſs and divine favour.*

Holdenby.

TUESDAY is a day long to be remembered by the inhabitants of Holdenby, adding as it does another page to the hiſtory of a place already ſo well known, not only from the viſit of his Royal

* Northampton Herald, Saturday, 18th March, 1863.

Highneſs the Prince of Wales, ſcarcely three weeks ſince, but from the frequent viſits paid here by monarchs centuries ago.

Liberal ſubſcriptions from the Viſcount and Viſcounteſs Clifden, together with others from the Rev. C. H. Hartſhorne and his principal pariſhioners, cauſed the entertainment to be one of no ordinary kind; everything that could be deviſed for the happineſs of the people was the chief aim of Mr. Gulliver and thoſe who undertook the care of the arrangements. Before entering into the proceedings of the day, we muſt not omit to mention the indefatigable labour of Mr. and Mrs. Wright and their daughters, whoſe untiring exertions contributed ſo materially to every one's comfort.

At an early hour a ſheep was ſet down to roaſt, which was ſubſequently profuſely decorated with garlands and ribbons. This was carried in proceſſion with three beautiful flags, provided for the auſpicious day. A building, taſtefully adorned with evergreens, flags, and appropriate mottos, with a large tent opening into it, formed a ſpacious room for the dinner and tea, which was prepared for all the pariſhioners; upwards of three hundred people partook of the well-cooked meat, both boiled and roaſt, and of the excellent plum pudding. The chair was taken by the eſteemed Rector of the pariſh, ſupported on either ſide by Mrs. King and Mrs. Gulliver; the three other tables being headed by Viſcount Clifden's principal tenants, having on each ſide of them ladies of the pariſh; below them were ranged the villagers in families alphabetically.

It is needleſs to ſay with what enthuſiaſm the healths of her Majeſty the Queen, and the Prince and Princeſs of Wales were welcomed, or the cordial way in which the toasts for Lord and Lady Clifden and the Rector were received.

After they roſe from table the people adjourned to a neighbouring field, where, under the able management of Meſſrs. S. and H. King, rural ſports were carried on with great activity. We may here note the extraordinary ſkill evinced by Mr. John Cave in a running match. The prizes were so numerous that they could not be competed for in one afternoon. A graceful compliment was paid to Miſs Hartſhorne by Lady Clifden requeſting her to diſtribute a large box of favours.

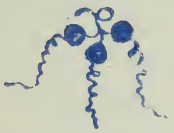
"The ſhades of night were falling faſt" ere the athletic ſports could be cloſed. Coloured lamps, ſuſpended from the circlets of evergreens, now lighted the ball-room, where, on the light fantaſtic toe, dancing was kept up with great ſpirit until a late hour.

Holdenby, lying four hundred feet above the level of the sea, witneſſed a radius of bonfires and illuminations for a conſiderable number of miles, commencing with the south-east at Northampton, and including Brixworth, Lamport, Cotteſbrook, Hazelbeech, and ſtretching ſtill farther to the north-weſt. The fireworks alſo at ſeveral of theſe places were diſtinctly viſible.

It was moſt gratifying to witneſs the loyal feelings of the people of Holdenby; they muſt, doubtleſs, inherit

the warm ſympathies of their forefathers, who on many previous occaſions were accuſtomed to honour the royal houſe of Denmark when James the Firſt reſided here.

The order, harmony, and happineſs exiſting amongſt this ſimple peaſantry was a delightful reward to thoſe who had been inſtrumental in exerting themſelves for their humbler neighbours.*



As a ſtill further proof of the loyalty of the people of Holdenby, there was a wiſh expreſſed amongſt them, that to commemorate the Prince's viſit to the pariſh, a tree ſhould be planted on the platform where his Royal Highneſs met the Pytchley Hunt. On the 30th of March, 1863, I was requeſted to plant a *Wellingtonia gigantea*, which I did in the preſence of a large number of the inhabitants. The tree is ſubſtantially fenced round, and is in a very flouriſhing ſtate.

The Village, which conſiſts of twenty-four cottages, of ſtone, thatched with ſtraw, is in the vicinity of the Green, at one end of which, leading through the Square to the Allotment Gardens, ſtands a houſe of more pretenſions than the reſt, which is ſuppoſed to have been at one time the Rectory.

* Northampton Mercury, Saturday, 18th March, 1863.

The open well in the village is of ſtone, the top of it being capped with what appears to have been an old coping. The leaden pipes* conveying the water runs through the old houſe, coming from beyond Eaſt Haddon Spinney, where the ſource of the spring is found.

At the time of Bridges there were ſeventeen houſes, and three others in the grounds. There are two farmhouſes in the village, one having been the old Brewhouſe and the other the Inn. A carpenter's ſhop ſtands in the woodyard, and a blackſmith's ſhop below the green. There are three lodges in the fields, which are occupied as farmhouſes, and a ſubſtantially built mill on the brook ſeparating the pariſh from Spratton.

Holdenby Brickyard ſupplied the bricks for the preſent Rectory, which houſe was built by the Rev. Charles Henry Hartſhorne in 1854. The foundation ſtone was laid on the 21st of March, and the building inhabited the December following.

This excellent and well arranged dwelling† ſtands at a level of three hundred and eighty-one feet above the ſea, and commands an extenſive view to the north, eaſt, and ſouth. It is ſhut in from the weſt by a wood, which is a great protection from the March winds, as they are very ſevere in this quarter.

The Rectory, which is in the Deanery of Weſt Haddon, is in the gift of the crown. By a ſuit in Chan-

* Theſe are the ſame mentioned by Norden.

† Holdenby Rectory was deſigned by Anthony Salvin, Esq., the architect of Alnwick, Peckforton, and Windſor Caſtles, &c.

HOLDENBY RECTORY.

cery the Rev. John Lloyd Crawley recovered the great and ſmall tithes of the whole pariſh, by which means he raiſed the value of the living from £80. to nearly £700. a year. At the laſt cenſus the population of Holdenby was under 200. The yearly Wake was formerly kept on the Sunday following All Saints' day, but ſcarcely any note is now taken of it; the alleged reaſon being, that many years ago a child came to an untimely end during the Feaſt.

At the time of Boughton Green Fair (from which period all dates are reckoned by the ſurrounding villagers), Holdenby Feaſt is held. A few ſtalls are erected on the green, and dancing and feſtivities are kept up for three or four days; but this is not ſo much done now as formerly.

A List of the Rectors of Holdenby.

From the 13th century to the preſent time.

SIR SOLOMON, late Archdeacon of Leicester, reſigned 1263.

Simon de Daventre, ſubdeacon, by Euſtachia de Ardern, 20 Jan. 1263-4. Radulf de Arderne.

Peter de Lubenham, prieſt, by Thomas, ſon of Thomas de Ardern of Honewell, co. Oxford, 24 Oct. 1290.

Geoffrey de Holdenby, prieſt, by Sir Thomas de Ardern, Lord of Spratton, 22 July, 1334.

Amand Fittling, prieſt, by Sir Reginald Cobham, 9 Aug. 1349.

William Hyde, prieſt, by Sir Thomas Arderne, 27 Sep. 1354.

Thomas de Wiſcehawe, prieſt, 3 Aug. 1361.

John Sutton, clerk, by Roger del Chambre, 18 Nov. 1385.

John Maundeville, prieſt, 17 Nov. 1396.

Sir Lawrence Hewett, prieſt, by William Mountford, and Elizabeth his wife, 22 Feb. 1407-8.

Henry Roſe, clerk, 10 Feb. 1411-2.

Sir John Loweſby, prieſt, by Thomas Chambre, Esq., 29 Mar. 1419.

John Powle, clerk, 9 Dec. 1421.

Edmund Alderford, clerk, 21 Sept. 1423.

Henry Dyſett, prieſt by Thomas Chambre, 5 June, 1432.

John Waryn, prieſt, by the laſt patron, 8 Aug. 1438.

Thomas Paynter, prieſt, 8 Oct. 1445.

John Pantwall, prieſt, by William Chaumbyr, Eſq., 2 Nov. 1485.

Maſt. John Chaumbre, prieſt by Richard Ingwarſby, 7 Dec. 1497. He was Lord of Arden's Manor in Spratton, and dying 26th Dec. 1508, Sir Richard Empſon, and others, feoffees of lands, preſented

Maſt. Thomas Cowley, prieſt, 1 Feb. 1505-6. He reſigned for the vicarage of Pightesley the following year.

Maſt. Thomas Love, L.L.B., by Sir Richard Empſon and others, 28 Jan. 1506-7. On his deceaſe,

Sir Thomas York, alias *Skit*, Prior of St. Andrews, near Northampton, was preſented by Henry Maxe, gent., and inſt. 24 June, 1512

Maſt. John Hanes, prieſt, by Thomas Ingwardſby, 4 Oct. 1419.

"*Sir Thomas Alen*, paryſhe preſte of Holdenby," by will 6 Nov. 1526, directed his body to be buried in the church of All Saints at Holdenby, before the rood there: and bequeathed to the high altar, iiij*d.*; to the image of All Hallows, ½*lb.* of wax; to the image of our lady in the chancel, ½*lb.* of wax; to the ſepulchre there, ½*lb.* of wax; to the high rood there, ½*lb.* of wax; to the image of St. John the Baptiſt, ½*lb.* of wax; to the image of St. Catherine, ½*lb.* of wax; to the font, a baſon and a laver; and to the bells and the torches. vj*d.* each.

John Harrys occurs rector in the Eccleſiaſtical Survey of 1535.

John Madcocke occurs rector in 1561.

Edward Wade, clerk, was inſtituted 29 Apr. 1597, on the preſentation of the Queen, vice the laſt incumbent reſigned. He had alſo the living of Church Brampton, where he was buried 13 Nov. 1635.

John Hill was preſented by the King, and inſt. 18 Dec. 1635. He appears to have reſigned the vicarage of Higham Ferrars for this benefice; and obtained the vicarage of Rowell, 1638, and of St. Sepulchre in Northampton in 1640. *Samuel Stable* was incumbent

in 1655; but Hill was reinſtated at the Reſtoration. He died in 1668; and

Nicholas Trench was inſt. 2 June, 1670, on the King's preſentation. He died 24 Aug., 1685, and was buried here; when

Thomas Holbech, of Emanuel Coll., Camb., A.M., was preſented by the King, and inſt. 1 Feb. 1685-6.

Daniel Amiand preſented by the laſt King and Queen on the death of the laſt incumbent, and inſt. 24 Jan. 1690-1.

Daniel De Bat or *Debat*, of Gloſter Hall, Oxford, A.M., was inſt., 1730, on the preſenſtation of the King. His ceſſion introduced

Thomas Trant, of Jeſus Coll., Camb., A.B., who was preſented by the King, and inſt. 6 Jan. 1738-9, was ſuceeeded by

James Ancell, of Trinity Coll., Camb., M A.; was inſt. 10 May, 1759, on the preſentation of the King. In 1763 another crown living, the rectory of South Kilworth, was given to him. He was buried in this churchyard, having died 5 May, 1775, aged 46. He publiſhed "National Virtue the Condition of National Happineſs," and a Faſt Sermon on 2 Chron. vii. v. 14.

Thomas Bellas, of Queen's Coll., Oxford, A.M., was inſt. 10 June, 1775, on the King's preſentation. He died in an iſland off Maderia, and was ſucceeded by

John Lloyd Crawley, *A.M.*, on the preſentation of the King, and inſt. 27 Dec., 1809. He was alſo Rector

BORDER IN HOLDENBY CHURCH SCALE 3/4 IN: TO 1FT: — VIEW OF HOLDENBY CHURCH. JHL.

of Heyford, in Northamptonſhire, where he died in October, 1850.

Charles Henry Hartſhorne, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, preſented by her moſt gracious Majeſty Queen Victoria to the Rectory of Holdenby, 30 October, 1850; inſtituted by the Biſhop of Peterborough, 20 of November, the ſame year; Rural Dean of the Middle Diſtrict of Weſt Haddon; and Chaplain to their Graces the late and the preſent Dukes of Bedford; the author of ſeveral valuable hiſtorical works, etc., etc., etc. He died very ſuddenly at Holdenby on the morning of the 11th of March, 1865, where his remains are interred; and is ſucceeded in the living by

Frederic Cecil Alderſon, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who, on the preſentation of the Queen, was inſtituted 30 May, 1865, and is the preſent rector of the pariſh.

IT is very much to be regretted that the early regiſters have been deſtroyed. Doubtleſs there were many intereſting and curious facts in them relating to the place, which could have been obtained from no other ſource. The marriage register begins in 1754, but the baptisms and burials not until 1796. There is not anything of any age or curioſity in the pariſh books.

The Church, which is dedicated to All Saints, ſtands in a small churchyard encloſed with a ſtone wall, which

was put up at the expenſe of Mr. Amiand. It ſtands to the ſouth of the Palace, at the foot of a hill in the ſame field. It conſiſts of a low embattled tower, nave, north and ſouth aiſles, and chancel. The date of the church is about 1330, but the tower is much later. Amongſt the items valued to King James when he purchaſed Holdenby, were ſix bells in the ſteeple, "made by the Lord Chancellor Hatton, weighing ſeaven thouſand weight, worth £166. 13*s.* 4*d.*," which have been removed as private property, and two ſmall ones ſubſtituted.*

In the eaſt window of the ſouth aiſle was formerly inſcribed in Gothic characters—

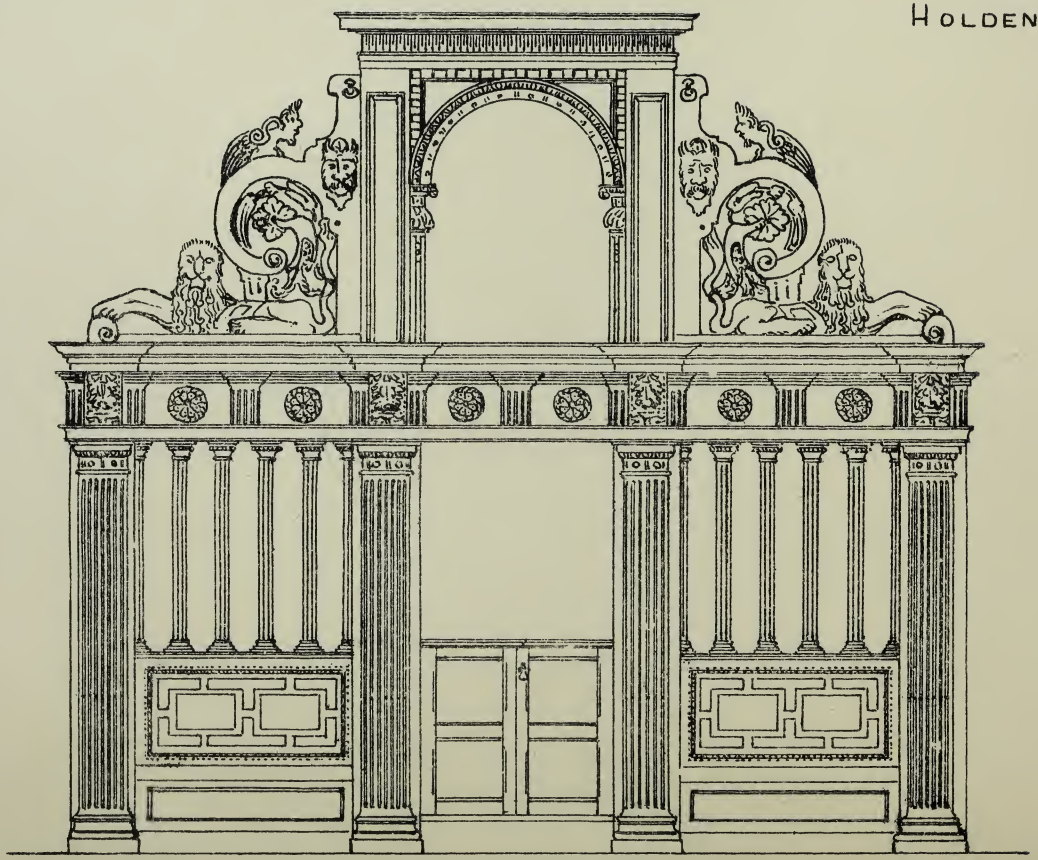
JOHĀNNES HĀLDYNBY
ĀLIS DE HĀLDYNBY.†

No trace of theſe now remain. The chancel was built about twenty years ago, on the ſcite of the old foundations, by Mr. Crawley, under the direction of Sir Henry Dryden. It is of an earlier ſtyle of architecture than the reſt of the church. The following inſcription, painted on zinc, is faſtened againſt the wall:—

John Lloyd Crawley
rector of this pariſh built
this chancel and dedicated
it to All Saints in the
year of our Lord God
MDCCCXLV

* Baker. † Bridges.

SCREEN IN HOLDENBY CHURCH.



Scale 1/4 inch to 1 foot.

On each ſide are four wooden ſtalls, with ornamented turn-up ſeats. Theſe are ſuppoſed to have been in the Chauntry Chapel, which was founded by Robert de Holdenby in 1391 to the honour of the Bleſſed Virgin, within his manſion houſe here, and endowed with three meſſuages, one toft, one bovate, and five acres of arable land in Holdenby and Eaſtoft.

The carved wooden ſcreen which divides the chancel from the nave was originally at one end of the hall in the Palace. This was the gift of Mr. Amiand. An old pew, belonging to the Palace, is of the ſame character, and the materials muſt have come from the manſion at the ſame time the ſcreen was removed from thence.

The pulpit and reading deſk, which are of oak, were the gift of Mr. Hartſhorne in February, 1863. The font is of an octagon ſhape, attached to the pillar under the weſtern arch of the ſouth arcade. On each of the upper faces is a ſhield, containing—1. Holdenby, impaling, G., a chevron O between 10 beſants, Zouch. 2. Holdenby, impaling, S., a lion rampant arg., Verdon. 3. Holdenby, impaling De la Carvile. 4. Holdenby, impaling, S., a raven within a border ar., Raven of co. Beds. 5. Holdenby, impaling Mortimer of Grendon. 6 Holdenby, impaling, G. ſemée of croſs croſſlets (O), three lucies or pikes hauriant ar., Lucy. 7 Hatton impaling Holdenby. The whole of the font was repainted in 1861, by Mr. Albert Hartſhorne.

In the autumn of 1862, the walls of the church were cleaned, when, underneath ſucceſſive coats of whitewaſh,

ſome black letter inſcriptions, within borders of the ſtyle and date of the Italian Renaiſsance were diſcovered. Theſe chaſte outlines were painted with a brusſh in water-colours, in a bold and artiſtic manner, upon a pale yellow ground. They were evidently the work of an accompliſhed artiſt, probably of an Italian. After much labour and perſeverance, ſix of theſe inſcriptions were deciphered and repainted by Mr. Albert Hartſhorne. They are as follows :—

The dayes of man are as graſſe as a flower of ye feild ſo floriſheth he . for the winde goeth over it & it is gone & ye place thereof ſhall knowe it noe more . but the lovinge kindneſs of the Lorde indureth for euer upon them that feare him. Pſal. 103.

O feare the lorde ye that be his ſaintes for they yat feare him lacke nothing .

Remove not the ancient land boundes and goe not into ye feildes of the fatherleſſe for he that redeemeth them is mightier he will defende their cauſe againſt thee. Prov. 23.

Let your communication be aye aye naye naye : for what souer is more than this is sinne. Matt. v. 37.

Remember thie Creator inn the dayes of thie youthe whilest the euill dayes come not nor the yeares approche wherein thou shalt saye I have noe pleasure in them. Eccle. 12.

Examine thie sealfe before thou be iudged and in the daye of the visitation thou shalt finde mercye. Jes. 18.

We must all appeare before the iudgment seat of Christ that euery man maye receave the things which are done in his bodie accordinge to that he hath done whether it be good or euill. 2 Cor. 5.

Examine all thynges holde fast y^e^ whiche is good. 1 Thes. 5.

Walke in the light as God is in the light we have fellowshippe one with another and the blood of Jesus Christ clenſethus from all ſinne. 1. Jhon, 1.

Servantes be obedient to them that are your Mayſters acordinge to the flesh in all things not with eye service as men pleasers but in ſinglenes of heart fearing God. Col. 3.

Ye Maiſters doe unto your Servantes that which is iuſt and equall knowinge that ye all have a Maiſter in heaven. Col. 4.

Husbands loue your Wives & be not bitter to them. Coll. 3.

Children obey your Parents in the Lord for this is right honour thie Father and Mother which is the firſt commandment with promis: that it maye be well with thee and thou mayſt liue longe one earth. Ephes.

Fathers prouoke not yout Children to wrath: but bring them up in instruction and informa=tion of the Lorde. Ephes. 9.

He that is slowe unto anger is better than the mightie man and he that ruleth his oune minde than he that winneth a citie. Prov. 16.

Better is a drye morsell if peace be with it than an housefull of sacrifices with strife. Prov. 17.

They y^t sowe in tears: shal reape in ioye. Psalme 126.

He that beleeuth in him shall not be condemned: but he that beleeuth not is condemned alreadye because he beleeuth not in the name of the only begotton Sonne of God and this is ther con=demnation y^t light is come into the worlde and men loued darkness rather than light because their deedes were euil. Jhon. 3.

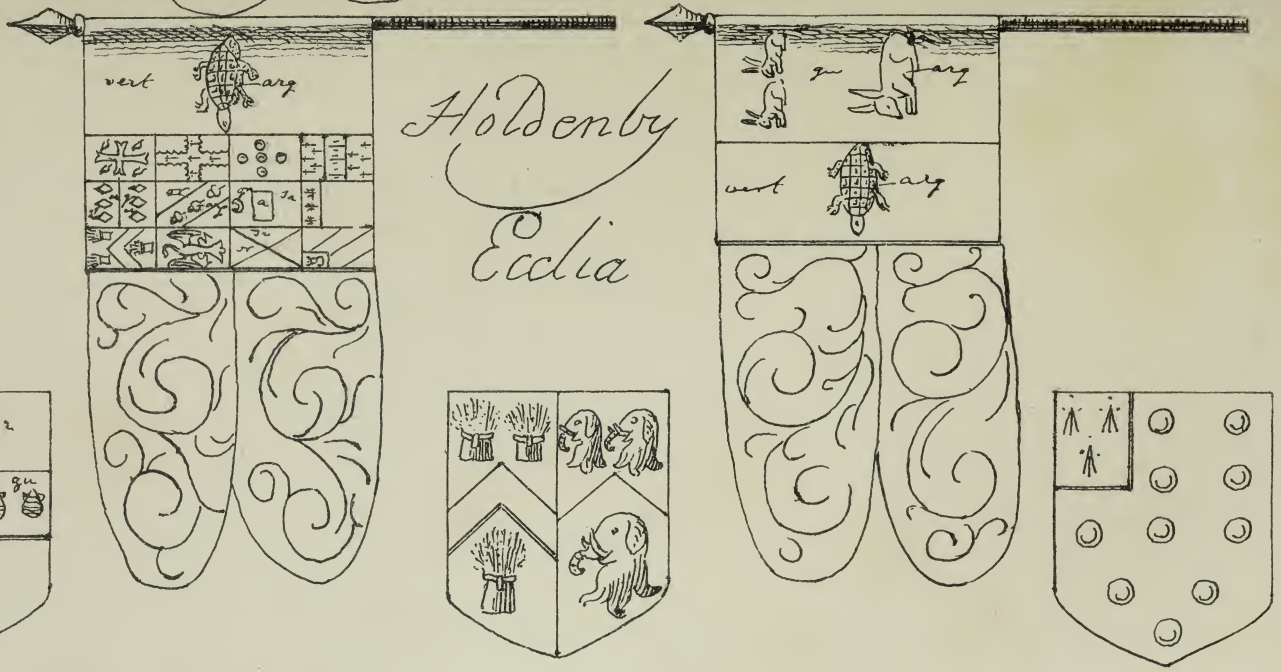
For euery man that euil doeth hateth the light neither cometh to light lest his deedes should be reproued. Ihon 3.

The Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Commandments, have been painted in oil-colour upon zinc by Mrs. Hartſhorne, and match the original deſigns. They complete the number to nine, and fill up the ſpaces where the borders aud inſcriptions were too illegible to be made anything of. There are traces of a very large border over the chancel arch, of which only a ſmall portion was decipherable.

Writings on church walls appear to have been aboliſhed by Biſhop Bonner. The beautiful deſigns in Holdenby Church are of a later date than his time; but they muſt have been concealed for very many years, as they were covered by ſeveral coatings of whitewaſh.

The church ſome two centuries ago muſt have preſented a very different aspect; the windows probably all having tracery in them, and containing ſtained glaſs and armorial bearings, of which only one ſpecimen remains; two ſmall figures of ſaints, and above them a ſheld quartering the arms of Hatton and Holdenby; the font bright with its original emblazoning; banners floating over the tomb of my Lady Hatton, long ſince diſap-

Over my Lady Batton are these Arms

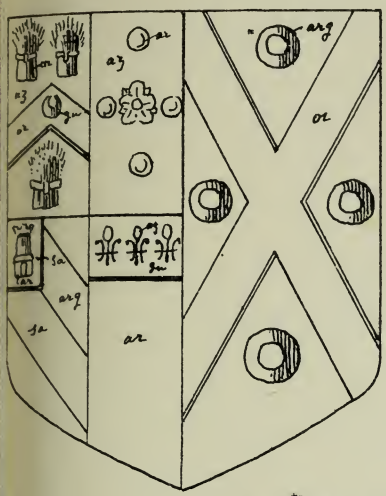


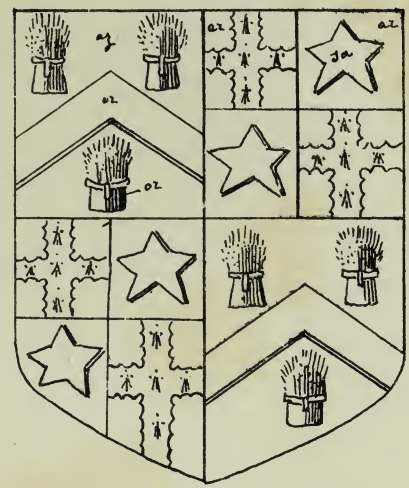
Arms on
Wm Holdenbys Mont

FROM BELCHERS COLLECTION.

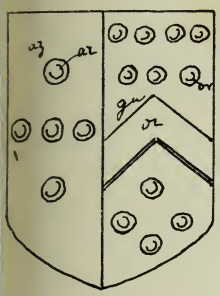
FH

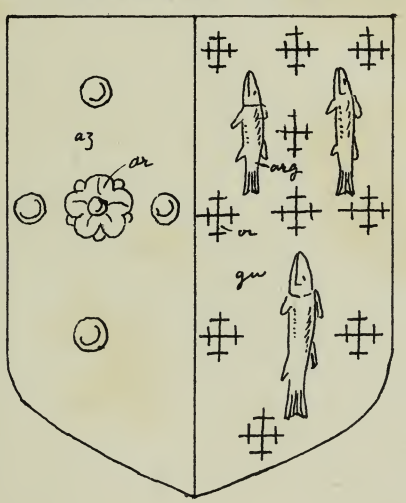
In Ecclesia Bo Derby

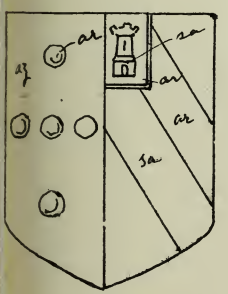


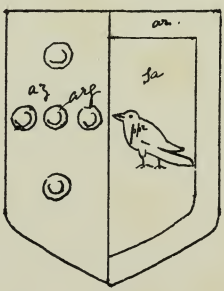


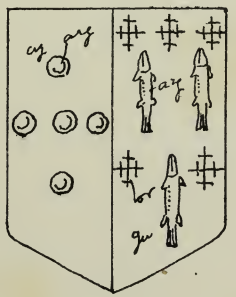
FROM
BELCHERS COLLECTION.

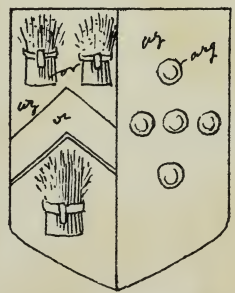












THE SMALL SHIELDS
ARE PAINTED ON THE FONT.

peared; the alabaſter ſlab to William and Margareta Holdenby, white and almoſt fresh; cloſe to it, reſting under an arch, the wooden effigy of a man in a buttoned gown, with his ſword and headpiece by his ſide,* very likely repreſenting one of the early members of the Holdenby family. Then, on a black marble ſlab, was the figure of a man in braſs, now gone.—Several braſs inſcriptions, from which it may be inferred that there was a poetical genius in the Hatton family. In the nave, in front of the ſcreen, mounted on grey marble, the following:—

Tu quis es? Hattonus: que te pronomine dicis?
Franciſcum:† genitor cui Gulielmus erat ✠
Viventi que cura? mori meditabar ✠ avebas
Deſerere hanc vitam? non: ſed adire deum ✠

A braſs ſhield has been removed.

On a tablet below, two ſhields alſo gone—

Ne quis Johannis dubitet quonam oſſa ſepulchro
Hattoni jaccant: qui legis ecce locum ✠
Hunc habuit laudata virum Weſtbeia conjux,
Et ſeru laetum, fecit utroque patrum ✠

In the ſouth aiſle, with the matrix for four ſhields now

* Theſe were all ſold by a wretched clerk, ſeveral years ago, to a gentleman, who took them away in his carriage to decorate his garden with.

† The Chancellor's elder brother.

gone, on a braſe plate, in the centre of a marble ſlab—

Hic Holdenbei caſtiſſima nominis heres
Hattoni conjux Elizabetha Jacet ✠
Legerat haec talem non inconſulta maritum
Ut foret huic generis majore origo ſui.

Another inſcription, with two ſhields gone—

Heare lyethe William Hatton ſonne of John Hatton, ſonne of Elizabethe Hatton daughter and heire of William Holdenbie: on whoſe ſoule Jeſus have mercie.

On another ſlab of dark grey marble, two ſhields gone, is this inſcription—

Corpus eras pulchrum ſed non ſine pectore corpus,
Sic tibi re, Thoma laus ab utraque fuit.
Te Juvenem terris raptum Deus intulit aſtris
Et ſacra ſivem fecit in arce ſuum ✠

The two following inſcriptions from Belchier's collections were in the church at his time, but are now loſt :—

Illa ego Saunderis prognata parentibus olim
Allicia Hatton juncta puella thoro :
Poſtquam attigit peperi ſpe non ſine divite natos,
Mutari virum pro meliore meum.

The other is for a daughter of Laurence Saunders—

Hoc frigido tegitur triſti ſub marmore juxta
Adona dicta, quæ eſt Dorothea, Dei :
Belgravii quondam Georgii florida conjux
Laurentii Saunders proles amata fuite.
Vix ſenos egit thalamos conjuncta per annos,
Enixu quarto dun miſeranda perit
15 die F. 1536.

Near the tower arch, having been removed from the chancel, is a large white ſtone, with two croſs bones on a raiſed ſheld, and an inſcription beneath, which appears to have been purpoſely effaced, and the letters filled up with pitch. The date of this is conjectured to have been 1570. Near this, alſo removed from the chancel, is this inſcription :—

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF NICHOLAS
TRENCH RECTOR OF HOLMBY
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
AUGUST THE 24th
1685
IN HOPS OF A JOYFULL RESURRECTION
TO ETERNAL LIFE
ALL Ye DAYS OF MY APPOINTED
TIME WILL I WAIT TILL MY CHANGE
COME. JOB Ye 14th

There are no others of any intereſt as connected with the place, or hiſtorically.

DURING the time that the preceding pages have been going through the preſs, a work of reſtoration has begun, the Church at Holdenby having been placed in the hands of the eminent architect Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A., whoſe deſigns are being ably carried out by the well known builder Mr. Thompſon of Peterborough. New high pitched roofs have been put to the nave and aiſle, the tracery in the windows reſtored, new ſeats are taking the place of ſquare pews, and a ſouth porch has been built upon the old foundations which were diſcovered. The tower has been ſtrengthened, and upper part of it rebuilt exactly in its original form. All the inſcriptions upon the walls are preſerved, with every other relic of the paſt. The only objects of intereſt found during the progreſs of the work have been a brick grave diſcovered on the 21st of May in the ſouth weſt, and a lead coffin on the 25th of July in the ſouth-eaſt corner of the church. A braſs coin of Charles II. was found on July 10th. It is expected that the whole of the work will be completed by the end of the preſent year.

ERRATA.

Page 2, *for* Rashvensorpe *read* Ravensthorpe.

„ 44, *for* priory gardens *read* privy gardens.

DOCUMENTS

AND

REPRINTS OF TRACTS,

TOGETHER WITH

EXTRACTS FROM THE STATE PAPERS,

RELATING TO

HOLDENBY.

ARRANGED AS INTENDED

BY THE LATE

REV. C. H. HARTSHORNE, M.A.

HOLDENBY.

Copy of the Will of William Haldenby of Haldenby, Esq., dated eighteenth July, one thousand four hundred & ninty-seven.

IN the name of God Amen I *William Haldenby* of Haldenby in the Countie of North' Esqwyer being in gude mynd &c the xviijth day of July in the yeare of oure Lord God m^{l}cccclxxxxvij ordeyne and make my teſtament and laſt will in forme here folowing . Firſte I bequeth my ſoule to God Almyghty &c and my body to be buryed in the chapell of our Lady in the paryſſh chyrche of Haldenby beforeſayde . Item I bequeth for my mortuary that thing that right and cuſtom ſhall require to be due . Also I bequeath to the ꝑ chyrche of Haldenby aforeſayde xx^{s} and to th'ygh auter in the ſame chyrche iij^{s} iiij and to the chyrche of Eſt-hadden iij^{s} iiij^{d} and to the chyrche of Brampton iij^{s} iiij^{d} and to the chyrche of Spratton iij^{s} iiij^{d} and to the chyrche of Ravenſthorp iij^{d} iiij^{d} and

to the chyrche of Harleſton iij^{s} iiij^{d} and to ev'ry houſe of the ſreres of Northampton to ev'ry houſe of them iij^{s} iiij^{d} and to the chapell of Mary Mawdelen in Teton xx^{d} and to the chapell of Saynt Mychaell in Eſt-haddon aforeſayd xx^{d} . And I wyll and ordayne that myne executors hyre a convenient p'ſte to ſyng and pray for my ſowle the ſowle of *M'get my wyfe* of *my fathyr* and *my mothyr* and for all *my aunceſtors* ſowles in the ſayde chyrch of Haldenby by the ſpace of vj yerys after my deceſe next followyng and for all Chriſten ſowles the ſayd preſte takyng yerely of myne executors for hys ſalary v^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d} . Alſo I wyll and ordayne that my feffees which ben enfeffed to myne uſe ſuffyr myn executors to have and receive of and in my ſaid landes c^{li} of lawfull money to the uſe and behofe of the marriage of *Joys my doghter* of my whyche doghter I wyll myn executors have the keepyng and governance till ſhee by thyr advyſe be maryed . Alſo I wyll that my ſayde doghter *Joyes* have yearly for hyr fyndyng and ſuſtenance till ſhe be maryed iiij^{li} . Alſo I bequeth to *Alys Haldenby* vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}—xx^{ti} ſhepe all my pewter veſſels and the reſydue of my olde braſſe for hyr gude and diligent attendans to me in myn infirmayte . Alſo I bequethe to my *syster Elsabeth* c^{s} . Alſo I bequeth to ech of my God chyldern by me cryſtened i ſheepe . Alſo to *Richard Hutton* I bequeth c^{s} and iiij^{l} by the ſpace of iij yeres next after my deceſe yerely for his exhibicon to the ſcole and then to bynd him aprentice to ſuch convenient crafte as myn executors ſhall thynke gude .

Hic iacet Willus Holdenby
Margareta uxor eius que vicesimo sexto die mensis
anno dñi mill° ccccliiii° quorum animabus propicietur deus amen
Hugo Willus et iiiicccc
anno dñi

INCISED SLAB IN HOLDENBY CHURCH.

Alſo I wyll and ordeyne that *John Haldenby* the eldyr have the ov^r^sight and gethryng and recevying of my rentes landes and ten'tes and of the repacon of the ſame takynge yerely for his labor in that behalfe xiij^s^ iiij^d^ as long as he so occupyth and onys in ev^y^ yere during his ſayde occupance to accompte for and of the p̄myſſes to his co-executors . Alſo I wyl and ordayne that my ſayde feoffes to my uſe ſuffre myn executors peſabully to have and injoye al the iſſues rentes p̄fets and revenues comyng and ryſing of and upon my ſayde landes and ten'tes w^h^ theyr app̄ten-ances to thentent to pay my detts and to p̄forme and fulfyll this my teſtament and laſt wyll . Alſo I wyll and ordeyn that myn executors and ev^ry^ of them ſhall have and perceyve of my rentes iſſues and p̄fites comying of my ſayde landes nowe in my ſayd feffes handes for all ſyche coſtes and expenſes and chearges as ſhal happyn them to have for and in perform-yng of my wyll to the ful contentyng and recom-penſe of the ſame . Alſo I wyll and bequethe to my s'vant *Thos Eſe* ij ewes and ij lambes and to ev'ry of myn othyr s̄vauntes j ewe and j lambe . Alſo I wyll and ordeign that ev^ry^ of myn executors have for theyr labor xl^s^ . Alſo I wyll and ordeign that my grete braſſe pott conteynyng xxx^ti^ galons the braſſe pott conteynyng viij galons the braſſe pott conteynyng vj galons ſylv^r^ goblet vj ſilv^r^ ſponys with all othyr ſtand-ings and heyr lomes groundefaſt and nailefaſte be kept

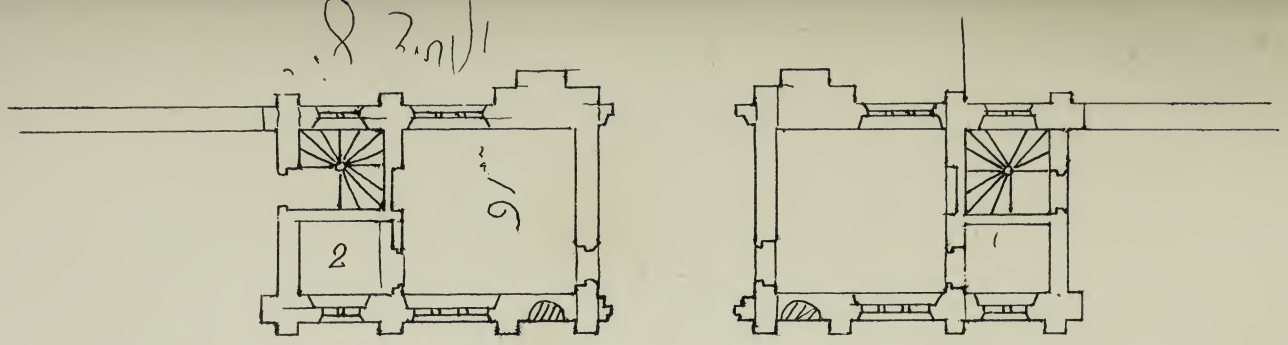
ſaved and leffte in my hede place and manor of Haldenby aforeſayde to the uſe and behofe of *John Haldenby* the younger my ſon and heire and of his heires . Alſo I gyff and bequeth to my ſayde doghter *Joyes* my beſt fether bed iij payre of my beſt ſhets j payer of the beſt blanketts my best coverlett wh my beſte curtens iij gyrdells herneſed wh sylvr and gylte and iij payre of awmbre beds . The reſidue of my godes and catelles in this my preſent teſtament not geven nor bequathed I wyll yt myn executors ſafely kepe them or the price and value of them to the uſe and pfett of my ſaide son *John Haldenby* if he lefe to his full age of xxj yeres and ellys to diſpoſe them aftr theyr discrecon in payment of my dettes and performyng of my will and legacys for the helthe of my ſoule . Alſo I will and ordeign that all and evry covanants made and agreed betwen me and *John Cateſby* of Olthorp eſquyer be truly kept and pformed in evry poynt and article accordyng to the true effect and extent as ys more playnly specifyed in certan Indentures made betwen me and hym baring date on the xxijth day of the moneth of May in the xiijth yere of the regn of Kyng Henry the vijth this preſent teſtament and laſt wyll or any othyr thyng in any other wyse notwithftandyng . Alſo I ordeygn and make *Sir Robart Guareſburgh* clerk *Robert Haldenby* *Richard Haldenby* and the ſayde *John Haldenby* the elder myne executors to execute and pforme this my laſt wyll and ordynance truly for my ſoule as they

ſhal anſwer tog^{r} at th'ygh day of judgment . Yeven the day befor ſayd theſe witneſs *William Halam* clerke *John Leche* theld^{r} *Symon Eve John Reye Harry Forthe* and others.

From the MSS. Collection of
Mr. Cattel, Peterborough.

The Lordship and Mannor of Holdenby, in the County of Northampton.

ALL that capitall Meſſuage, or noble Manſion Houſe, with the appurtenances, commonly called Holdenby Houſe, ſcituate, lying and being in the towne or pariſh of Holdenby, in the County of North^{tn}, a great part of which houſe is built with freeſtone and the ffront thereof a beautiful Gate-Houſe, or Porter's Lodge, with two large ſquare greene Courtes leading up with three aſcents into the chief Manſion Houſe, the inward Court whereof being laid with ſtone on every ſide, and incompaſſed about with a ffair Gallery on the eaſt, on the ſouth with the ſtately Lodgings commonly called the *King's Lodgings*, on the north with the Lodgings called the *Queene's Lodgings*, on the weſt with the Hall and Kitchens, there being likewiſe at every corner of the ſaid inward ſquare ffoure magnificient Towers or



FACSIMILE OF PLAN OF GATEHOUSE AT HOLDENBY.

Drawn on Back of Large Plan of House.

Turretts, and in the ſaid Houſe many coſtly and rare Chimney Pieces, many other ſpacious Chambers, and With-drawing Roomes to them belonging, itt being a Houſe of very great Receipt alſoe; upon the ſouth eaſt of the aforeſaid Manſion Houſe is a goodly ffabrick built of hewn ſtone, comonly called the Dairy Houſe, conſiſting of many ffaire large roomes; on the north eaſt of the aforeſaid Manor House is a ſpacious large Stable, well built with ſtone, containing over itt many ffaire Lodging Chambers, with chimneys in them, a great part of which have Cellars under them; on the eaſt end of the ſaide Stable, called the Brew-houſe, with all utenſills thereunto belonging; on the ſouth ſyde of the ſaide Manſion Houſe is a pleaſant, ſpacious, and ffaire Garden, adorned with ſeverall long Walkes, Mounts, Arbors, and ſeates, with curious delightfull Knotts, and in which Garden are many ffruite trees of divers kinds; on the ſouth of the ſaid Garden is a large Orchard, well planted, commonly called the Lower Orchard, ſett artificially in Walkes with ſeveral Aſcents, and in the ſaid Orchard are Six ffiſh-ponds, well ſtored; on the weſt of the aforeſaid Garden, lyeth another Orchard, comonly called the Upper Orchard, planted with ſeveral ffrute trees, and in itt a long ſhady Walke; on the north ſyde of the ſaid Orchard, is a large Bowling Alley, and on the north and weſt of the ſaid Bowling Alley, are two Walks artificially ſet with well grown trees, and in the north weſt corner of the ſaid Walks there is a pleaſant Mountt; on the

weſt ſyde of the aforeſaid Garden and Upper Orchard, are two Spinneys, well ſett and growne with Aſhes, and in them variety of delightful Walkes, and on the eaſt ſide of the ſaid Spynneys, is a ffaire Water Houſe, with a very large Ciſterne, into which water is conveied by ſeveral leaden Pipis, from Sundry Heades, which serves the wholl Houſe, with all the Offices thereunto belonging; the aforeſaid Manſion Houſe and Premiſſes are bounded eaſt with a parcell of Ground, called the Green, being part of Holdenby Parke, and the ſaid Manſion Houſe and Premiſſes are ſcituate eaſt on the Groundes bordering uppon Eaſt Haddon: and all wayes, paſſages, lights, eaſements, waters, watercourſes, commodities, advantages, and appurtenances, whatſoever to the aforeſaid Manſion or Court Houſe, and ſcite thereof, or any part or parcell thereof, in any wiſe belong' or appertaining, conteining by admeaſurement 38 acres 01 roodes, which are value per annum.

38 : 01.—ciij*l.* x*s.* iiij*d.*

Memorandum, We have valued the aforeſaid Houſe and Premiſes at one hundred and three pounds per annum, in conſideration that the ſame may be ſett forth and divided into ſeveral cōmodious habitations, with ſufficient accommodation to each of them.

The ſaide Houſe is ſomething out of repaire, in reſpect there are some defects in the Lead and Tyling.

Wee have taken a view of the ſeverall materialls thereof, and doe eſtimate the ſame, togeather with the materialls of the ſeveral Out-houſes and Offices thereunto belonging, to be worth in tymber, lead, tyle, brick, ſtone, glaſſe, and yron uppon the place, beſide the charge of taking down, alſoe conſidered, att six thouſand pound.

vi.m.*l.*

The ſcite thereof, if itt ſhall be thought fitt to be demoliſhed, when the ſaide materialls are cleared off, will be worth p . . annum.

02 : 00.—xx*s.*

Barber Hill.

All that cloſe of Paſture, called Barber Hill, bounded eaſt with the aforeſaide Parke, and on the weſt with a parcell of ground, called Church Wood, cont. by admeaſurement.

14 : 00.—xiiij*l.* 00*s.* 00*d.*

Church Wood.

All that piece or parcell of ground, commonly called Church Wood, bounded on the eaſt with Barber Hill, and on the weſt with the demeſne grounds, cont. by admeaſurement.

25 : 00.—xviij*l.* xv*s.* 00*d.*

Eaſt Haddon Spiney.

All that piece of ground comonly called Eaſt

Haddon Spynney, bounded north on the Highway that leads from Holdenby to Eaſt Haddon, cont. by admeaſurement ſix acres.

06 : 00.—oi*l.* 00*s.* 00*d.*

Ramē Cloſe Spinney.

All thoſe three Spinnys of ground being in Ramme Cloſe, cont. by admeaſurement ſeven acres and two roodes.

07 : 00.—oi*l.* ov*s.* 00*d.*

Two Spinneys on the South ſyde of the Parke.

All thoſe two Spinneys, ſcituate on the ſouth ſyde of the ſaid Parke, without the pale thereof, the one bounded eaſt with Church Brompton ffield, and north with Delfe Meadow; the other bounded north with the Parke Pale, and weſt with Twigdens Meadow, both conteining by admeaſurement two acres.

02 : 00.—00*l.* vi*s.* viij*d.*

Sowry Holmes.

All that parcell of Meadow ground commonly called Sowry Holmes, bounded north with Tetton River, and west on Eaſt Haddon ffield, cont. by admeaſurement ſeventeen acres and one rood.

17 : 01.—x*l.* vij*s.* 00*d.*

Holdenby Parke.

All that parcell of impaled ground commonly called Holdenby Parke, ſcituate, lying, and being

in the Pariſh of Holdenby, bounded with the Towne ffeilds of Church Brampton and Chapel Brampton eaſt, and on the ſouth with Delfe and Twigden Meadows, on the weſt with the Manſion Houſe of Holdenby, and north on the Highway that leads from Holdenby to Church Brampton, and conteines in the wholl by admeaſurement five hundred acres and two roodes.

500 : 02.—ccc*l.* ov*s.* oo*d.*

There are within the ſaid Parke at preſent two hundred or upward of Deere of ſeverall ſortis, which wee value to be worth

cc*l.*

Wyld Cattell.

There are alſoe within the ſaid Parke eleven Cowes and three Calves of Wyld Catell, which we value

xlij*l.*

Tymber Trees.

The Tymber Trees and other Trees now ſtanding and growing within the ſaid Parke, being in number two thouſand eight hundred and ſeventeen, for the moſt part good Tymber Trees, and are worth in groſſe upon the place, the tyme of converting them into money alſoe conſidered, one thouſand and ten pounds ffive shillings.

mx*l.* v*s.*

Brew Houſe Spinney.

There is in the north weſt corner of the aforeſaid Parke a certaine Spynney of Aſhe, comonly called the Brewhouſe Spinney, the ſoile whereof, with number of acres, are valued and comprehended in the value and meaſure of acres in the aforeſaid Parke, and is worth in groſſe uppon the place, the time of converting it into money alſoe conſidered, one hundred ſeventy two pounds and tenne ſhillings.

clxxij*l.* x*s.*

Althrop Spinney.

There is alſoe one other little Spinney on the ſouth weſt corner of the ſaid Parke, commonly called the Althropp Spynney, the ſoile whereof, with number of acres, are valued and comprehended in the value and meaſure of acres in the ſaid Parke, and is worth in groſſe upon the place, the time of converting it into money all conſidered, three pounds.

iij*l.*

Under Wood.

There is in the aforeſaid Parke, on the eaſt ſide thereof, for the moſt part certain Veſture or Underwood, which is well growne, and lyeth open to the ſaid Parke, the ſoile whereof, with number of acres, are valued and comprehended in the value and meaſure of acres in the ſaid Parke, which Underwood or

Veſture is worth in groſſe upon the place, the time of converting it into money alſoe conſidered,

v^c lxxvi*l.* x*s.*

Tymber Trees and other Woods belonging to the Manſion Houſe

The Tymber Trees and other Trees, with the Spynneys, now ſtanding within the Orchards, Bowling Alley, Walkes, and ſaid Spynnys, belonging to the aforeſaid Manſion Houſe, being in number three hundred ſeventy ſix, beſides the wood contained in the ſaid Spynneys, are worth upon the place, the time of converting them into money allſoe conſidered, ffoure hundred ſixty three poundes and twelve ſhillings.

iiij^c lxiij*l.* xij*s.* oo*d.*

Under Wood.

There is likewiſe in the Lower Orchard, in the ſouth eaſt corner of the ſaid Orchard ſouth from the Manſion Houſe, one parcell of Underwood ſtanding and growing there, which we value to be worth in groſſe upon the place, the time of converting itt into money alſoe conſidered, three poundes.

iij*l.*

Church Wood Spinney.

The Tymber Trees and other Trees, with the Spinny now ſtanding and growing in a parcel of ground comonly called the Church Wood, being in number

404 trees, beſides the Spinney, which wee value to be worth in groſſe upon the place, the time of converting the ſame into money allſoe conſidered, two hundred ſixty three pounds twelve ſhillings.

ij^{c}lxiij*l.* xij*s.*

Weſt Haddon Spinney.

The Timber Trees and other Trees now ſtanding and growing in that parcell of ground called Eaſt Haddon Spinney, itt conſiſting moſt of Aſhe, we value to be worth in groſſe upon the place, the time of converting it into money alſoe conſidered, one hundred thirty ſix pounds.

i^{c}xxxvi*l.*

Ramme Cloſe Spinney.

The Timber Trees and other Trees now ſtanding and growing in the three parcells of ground commonly called Ramme Cloſe Spinneys, wee value to be worth in groſſe upon the place, the time of converting them into money allſoe conſidered, one hundred ſixteen pounds eighteen ſhillings and twopence.

i^{c}xvi*l.* xviij*s.* ij*d.*

Two Spinneys without the Pale of the Parke South.

The Timber Trees and other Trees now ſtanding and growing in the two little Spinneys on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid Park without the Pale, wee value to be worth in groſſe upon the place, the time of

converting them into money allſoe conſidered, twenty one pounds twelve ſhillings and eightpence.

xxi*l.* xij*s.* viij*d.*

Ffranchise.

There is belonging to the ſaid Parke a certaine Ffraunchise or Liberty, extending one pole without the Parke from the Stable Lane to the High Style on the eaſt ſyde of the ſaid Parke, and from the High Style to Delfe Meadow remaines in diſpute betweene the Lord and the adjacent inhabitants.

Repriſes.

Thomas Lord Grey of Groby, by graunte from the Right Honb. the Committee for Publique Revenues, hath a pattent as Chiefe Rainger and Keeper of the Manſion Houſe of Holdenby, with the apurtenances thereto belonging, and alſoe of the aforeſaid Parke, with all priveledges, profitts, and emoluments whatſoever, which the late Earle of Northampton, by graunte from the King, formerly had or ought to have enjoyed, which wee humbly leave to your former conſideration.

There are lately two hedge rows cut, which Major Bingley is ready to be accomptable to the State for, and were done for the preſervation of them, they having been cut and ſpoiled by the adjacent poore: yett the ſaid Major claimeth them as his proper fees belonging

to his office. There hath been waſtes lately made by Major Bingley cutting down of certain timber trees in his part at East Haddon Spinney, on the north ſide of the Parke, which we value at v*l.*

There hath been killed ſince the 17th of July laſt paſt, of deere, by the oath of Henry Smith, Under Keeper of the aforeſaid Parke, four brace and the half of deere, by order from the Lord Grey.

Memorandum.

All the Rents, Royaltys, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, with Two Pondes not fformerly inſerted, the Parke on the eaſt of the ſaid Manſion Houſe, the other, north in the Holme Cloſe, all which, with the before mentioned premiſes, are in preſent poſſeſſion, and doe amount unto, in the total, upon the improvement according to the former valuations, per annum, 612 : 02.—iiij^{c}xlix*l.* x*s.*

and the groſſe values of the ſaide Manſion Houſe, Deere, and Wilde Cattell, with the Wood on the premiſes, in preſent poſſeſſion, in all

ix^{m}viij*l.* xix*s.* x*d.*

Hereafter followeth the Particulars of all such Landes, Tenements, and Hereditaments, belonging to the Manor of Holdenby aforesaid, as are under demise and graunte for Lease or Terme of Yeeres.

ALL that Messuage or Tenement, with the Appurtenances, now in the present occupation of Ffrancis Ffurnace, scituate, lying, and being in the Parish of Holdenby, parcel of the aforesaid Manor, consisting of one Hall, Parlour, Kitchen, with ffive chambers above stairs, and loftes over them, with a little ffould yard. *ol.* xx*s.* oo*d.*

One small Close or Pasture, called the Shearing Close, bounded south with the Stable yard, and part of the Parke east, in all containing by estimacion.

02 : 00.—*il.* x*s.* oo*d.*

One Close of Pasture ground, called the Kitchen Close, bounded on the east with the Stable Spynneys, and west

with part of the Oxe Paſture, and butting north on the lane leading from Holdenby to Eaſt Haddon, conteining by eſtimacion ffour acres.

04 : 00.—iij*d.*

One Cloſe of Paſture ground, com̄only called the Oxe Paſture, bounded on the weſt with Eaſt Haddon Ffield, and ſouth with the Water Houſe Spinney and Church Wood, and butting north on Holdenby Lane, conteining by eſtimacion one hundred forty eight acres.

148 : 00.—i^{c}xi*l.*

One Cloſe of ground, called the Stable Cloſe, bounded ſouth with the great Stable, and weſt on the Stable Spinney, conteining by eſtimacion ffive acres.

05 : 00.—iij*l.* xv*s.* oo*d.*

One parcel of Meadow ground, part of the Lawne Meadow, bounded north on the Church Wood, and weſt with part of the Oxe Paſture, conteining by eſtimacion eleven acres.

11 : 00.—viij*l.* ov*s.* oo*d.*

All that Meſſuage or Tenement, with the Appurtenances, ſcituate, lying, and being on the ſouth weſt ſyde of the Lordſhip of Holdenby, conſiſting of three Bayes ſtanding in Ballards Ffield, now in the occupacyon of Mr. Oliffe.

102 : 00.—cli*l.* x*s.* oo*d.*

One ffield, called Ballards Ffield, now ſett out into three diviſions, bounded on the weſt with Haddon Ffield, and eaſt with the great Lawne Meadows, butting north on the Oxe Paſture, in all conteining by eſtimacion.

102 : 00.—cli*l.* x*s.* 00*d.*

One Cloſe of Paſture land, called Ramme Cloſe, bounded on the weſt with Haddon Ffield, and eaſt on Althorpe Ffield, conteining by eſtimacion.

19 : 00.—xiiij*l.* v*s.* 00*d.*

One Parcell of Meadow, part of the Lawne Meadow, bounded on the weſt with Ballards Cloſe, and eaſt with the Parke, and butting ſouth with Twigden's Meadow, conteining by eſtimacion.

27 : 00.—xxvij*l.* 00*s.* 00*d.*

All that Meſſuage or Tenement, called the Inn, in Holdenby, now in the preſent occupation of Widow Hayton, conteining one Hall, a Parlour, Kitchen, and ſome other neceſſary roomes below ſtaires, and a Cellar under them, with tenn chambers over them, and Garretts over them. One Stable, containing ffour Bayes, with two Barnes, containing ſix Bay, with a large ffould yard, and one Cloſe of Paſture ground, called the Hynde Cloſe, bounded on the weſt with the Stable Lane, and ſouth with the Stable yard, conteining by eſtimacion.

03 : 00.—ij*l.* v*s.* 00*d.*

One Cloſe of Paſture, called the Holme Cloſe, divided into ffoure parts, butting on Holdenby Mill weſt, and bounded north with Spratton Ffields, and eaſt on Brampton Ffields, conteining by eſtimacion

28 : 00.—xiiij*l.* 00*s.*

One Parcell of Meadow ground, called Harper's Holmes, bounded north with Spratton Ffields, and eaſt with the Holdenby Mill, and bounded ſouth with the River, conteining by eſtimacion.

11 : 00.—vi*l.* xij*s.* 00*d.*

All that Tenement, called the Mill, ſcituate and being in the Lordſhip of Holdenby, bounded north with Spratton Ffields, eaſt with the Mill Cloſe, and with a Small Parcel of Meadow, called the Holme, conteining by eſtimacion, 00 : 03.

with the Ffiſhings, and all other profitts appertaining to the ſaid Mill.

vij*l.* ij*s.* iiij*d.*

All that Meſſuage or Tenement, with the Appurtenances, ſcituate, lying, and being in Pariſh of Holdenby, now in the preſent occupation of Mr. Manby, conſiſting of a Hall, Parlour, and Kitchen, with two Lofts over them, bounded on the weſt end of the Mill Ffield.

i*l.* 00*s.* 00*d.*

One Cloſe of Paſture, called the Windmill Cloſe or Ffield, now divided into two diviſions, bounded on the weſt with the North Ffields, and eaſt with Brampton Ffields, butting north on that part of Cradocks Meadow which is bounded north with Tetton Ffield, and weſt on Tetton Mills, and eaſt on Holdenby Mill, containing in all by eſtimacion.

217 : 00.—cxlx*l.* ix*s.* viij*d.*

One Cloſe of Paſture ground, called Holme Ffield, bounded north with the aforeſaid Windmill Ffield, and ſouth with Holdenby Parke, butting eaſt on Brampton Ffield, and weſt on the North Ffield. One other Cloſe of Paſture ground, called the Ramme Cloſe, bounded on the ſouth with the aforeſaid Holme Ffield, and north with the Windmill Ffield, and butting weſt on the North Ffield, both conteining by eſtimacion.

179 : 00.—cxxxiiij*l.* ov*s.* oo*d.*

One Parcell of Meadow ground, being part of the Lawne Meadow, bounded on the eaſt with Holdenby Parke, and butting north on Barber Hill, conteining by eſtimacion.

42 : 00.—xlij*l.* oo*s.* oo*d.*

All that Tenement, ſcituate and being in the Mill Ffield, adjoyning to the Houſe of Mr. Lawrance Manby, conſiſting of two Bays of building. One Paſture ground, called the Neither North Ffield, and eaſt with

the Windmill Ffield, butting north on Sowry Holmes, and in all conteining by eſtimacion.

124 : 00.—lxviij*l.* iiij*s.* 00*d.*

Alſoe one Parcell of Meadow, in the Lawne Meadow, called Halfe the Meadow, late in the tenure of Elizabeth Bretton and Ffrancis Mewte.

13 : 00.—x*l.* viij*s.* 00*d.*

One Parcell of Paſture ground, called the Upper North Ffield, bounded ſouth with the Oxe Paſture, and north with the Neither North Ffield, and weſt upon Haddon Ffield, and eaſt upon Ramme Cloſe, and Holme Cloſe, conteining by eſtimacion.

114 : 00.—lxxiiij*l.* ij*s.* 00*d.*

One other part of the Lawne Meadow, called Halfe the Meadow, late in the tenure of Elizabeth Bretton and Ffrancis Mewte, bounded ſouth weſt with Ballardes Ffield, conteining by eſtimacion.

15 : 00.—x*l.* viij*s.* 00*d.*

All thoſe Meadows, called Delfe Meadow and Twigdens Meadow, bounded north with Holdenby Parke Pale, and ſouth with Althorpe Ffield and Brampton Ffield, butting weſt on Ballards Ffield, and eaſt on Brampton Ffield, in all conteining by eſtimacion.

27 : 00.—xxi*l.* xij*s.* 00*d.*

Memorandum. The Meſſuages, Landes, and Premiſſes before mentioned, that are under demiſe, were by the late King Charles, by his Letters Pattents, bearing date the third of July, in the tenth year of his rayne, demiſed to the Earl of Elgin and Sir Thoˢ Ffanshaw, kt., in truſt and for the uſe of Sir Thoˢ Hatton, kt., for 17 yeares, to commence from the determination of a fformer leaſe of the premiſſes, made on the xxvijᵗʰ of July, in the ſecond of King Charles, for xxi yeeres, which laſt mentioned leaſe was to commence and take place att the Lady daye before the date thereof, which was in conſideration of a fine of five hundred pounds, and paying and allowing yeerely clxxx*l.* xx*s.* v*d.* att Michaelmas and Lady day, by equall portions. But they are worth, uppon improvement, as by the particulars before appeareth, over and above the ſaid, rent per annum,

viᶜlxxxij*l.* xvij*s.* i*d.*

The Leſſee is to keepe the premiſſes in good repaire, and at the end of the terme ſoe to leave them. Hee is allowed all neceſſary Bootes, to be ſpent on the premiſſes and not elſwhere.

All Woodes and Underwoods (except for neceſſary Bootes), with Mynes and Quarries, are reſerved to the Leſſor. There is by Covenant made by King James iſſuing out of the demeſnes lands, a certain ſtipend to the Miniſter yerely.

44 : 00.

There was xiiij yeeres to come and unexpired in the aforementioned graunte on the five and twentieth day of March laſt paſt.

There are ſtanding and growing uppon the demiſed premiſſes in the Stable yard, fforty tymber trees, which wee value to be worth in all, xx*l.*

There is a certaine waſte of Wood on the ground, now in the tenure of Mr. Mewte, to the value of vij*l.* There is a Windmill lately delapidated.

April the 6th,
1650.

William Prior,
Thomas Baynard,
Joseph Barbor,
Richard Sadler.

Ex^d^ by *William Webb*,
Surveyor General, 1650.

To Mr. Colburne, Regiſter to the Hon^bl^ Truſtees, ſitting at Worceſter Houſe, theſe preſent.

Honoured Sur,

WHERAS we have in our Survey of the ſcite of the Manor Houſe, of Holdenby, together with the Gardens, Orchards, Fruit Trees, Fiſh Ponds, &c., returned the valuation thereof to an hundred and three pounds ten ſhillings and fourpence per annum: in

regard the houſe with its materialls is valued in groſſe and to be demoliſhed: therefore we value the Gardens, Orchards, and reſt of the grounds thereto adjoining, being thirty eight acres one road: with the profitts of the ſame, to be worth per ann., twenty ſix pounds two ſhillings and ſixpence.

Auguſt the Sixth,
1650.

William Prior,
Thomas Baynard,
Richard Sadler.

In the Calendars of the Land's Revenue Office, from which depoſitory this Survey was copied, there are Leaſes of Holdenby:—

One from Queen Henrietta to her Truſtees for 4 years, to Thos. Lord Bruce, 14th Mar., 8 Charles I.

A grant to Spencer, Earl of Northampton, of the Park, for 60 years or his life, 8 Charles I.

Fees out of the Revenues of Holdenby.

Keeper of Manſion, 40 marks.
Parſon of Holdenby, 44 pounds.
Keeper of Park, 10 pounds, and Graſs for ſix Kine and two Naggs, and twenty loads of Wood.
Two men at 4*d.* a day: one at 6*d.*

Pantleſs, the Parſon's Meadow, and Warner's Holme, are mentioned in one of theſe leaſes.

An Inventory of Goods belonging to the late King at Holmby House.

	li.	s.	d.
THREE Braſs Pots - -	3	0	0
No. 73. Eſculapius's Head on a Round Pedeſtal	13	0	0
Sold to Mr. Deerith for do.			
No. 74. A Man's Head with a Naked Bust -	20	0	0
Sold to do.			
No. 75. A Man's Head on a Round Pedeſtal	20	0	0
Sold to do.			
No. 76. A Head of Francis on a Pedeſtal -	15	0	0
Sold to do.			
No. 77. An Old Woman's Head on a Round Pedeſtal - - - -	10	0	0
No. 78. Zeno's Head on a Pedeſtal -	10	0	0
Sold to do.			
No. 79. A Man's Head and Buſt - -	15	0	0
Sold to do.			

	li.	s.	d.
No. 80. A Woman's Head - - -	15	0	0
No. 81. A Soldier's Head and Neck - -	10	0	0
No. 82. A Nero - - - -	15	0	0
No. 83. A Head and Buſt - - -	6	0	0
No. 84. A Boy's Head - - -	10	0	0
No. 85. A Woman's Head - - -	10	0	0

An Inventory of the Goods of the late King at Holmby Houſe.

	li.	s.	d.
TWO great Fiſh Pans - -	2	10	0
Two ſmall do. -	0	7	0
Nineteen Broaches - - -	1	5	0
Three large Grid-irons -	1	0	0
A Spit Rack - - - - -	0	6	0

In the Brew Houſe.

A large Copper - - - - -	20	0	0
Three Fatts and three Coolers - -	15	0	0
A large Ciſtern of Lead - - -	30	0	0
One Billiard Board - - - -	2	0	0
One White Wild Bull and eight Cows -	38	0	0

In the Lords Grey's Cuſtody, viz.	*li.*	*s.*	*d.*
Three large Braſs Potts - - - -	5	0	0
Two great Pans to Boil Fiſh - -	2	0	0
Two Broaches - - - - -	3	0	0
A large Grid-iron - - - -	0	6	0

In the Cuſtody of Mr. F. Creſſett.

A Braſs Pot - - - - - - -	0	15	0
A Braſs Pan - - - - -	0	5	0
Six Broaches - - - - -	0	6	0
A Dripping Pan - - - -	0	4	0

Extract from the Churchwarden's Book, of Brington.

1608 Auguſt 5.

PAID at yee Kenges comeing to Hombe, to the ringgares — xvj[d] in ale.

1610. Auguſt 10.

Pd. to them [the Ringers] at the Queenes removeing from Hombey - - - ij[s] vj[d]

1627. Item, Spent of the Ringers when the Queene was at Holdenby — xij[d]

1634. (N.B. Between July 12 and Michaelmas.)

Item, Pd. Ringers when the Kinge came to Holmeby - - - - - 00 02 08

1636. Spent of the Ringers when the Queene came to Holmeby - - - 00 01 02

Spent of the Ringers when the Queene went from Holmeby - - - - 00 03 00

(N.B. Follows entry 24th of June.)

Extract from "Speculi Britanniae Pars altera; or a Delineation of Northampshire. By the Travayle of John Norden in the yeare mdcx. London, printed in the yeare mdcxxx."

HOLDENBY is a little mile from Eaſt Haddon, or, rather as may be thought Eaſt Hatton, wheare your Honors Progenitors weare very aunciently ſeated. And wheare nowe your good Lordſhip hath erected a moſt ſtately monument, a very beautiful buildinge, erected with ſuch uniformitie, and ſo anſwerablye contrived as for the quantitie and qualitie, is not to be matched in this lande. In the Hall of the ſame houſe, theare are raiſed three Peramides, very high, ſtandinge, inſteade of a Shryne, the midſt whearof aſcendeth unto the Rooſe of the Hawll; the other two equall with the ſyde Walls of the ſame Hawll; and on them are depainted the Armes of all the Gentlemen of the ſame Shire, and of all the Noblemen of this lande. The ſcituation of the ſame Howſe is very pleaſantlie contrived, mountinge on an hill, environed with moſt ample and lardge Fields and goodly Paſtures,

manie yonge Groves newly planted, both pleaſant and profitable, Fiſhe Ponds well repleniſhhed, a Parke adjoyninge of Fallowe Deare, with a large Warren of Conyes, not far from the houſe, lyinge between Eaſt Haddon and Long Bugbye. Aboute the houſe are greate ſtore of Hares. And above the reſt is eſpecially to be noated with what industrye and toyle of man, the Garden hath bene raiſed, levelled, and formed out of a moſt craggye and unfitable grounde now framed a moſt pleaſante, ſweete, and princely place, with divers Walks, manie aſcendings and deſcendings, repleniſhed alſo with manie delightful Trees of Fruite, artificially compoſed Arbors, and a Deſtilling Houſe on the weſt end of the ſame Garden, over which is a Ponde of Water, broughte by conduite pypes, out of the feyld adjoyninge on the weſt quarter of a myle from the ſame houſe. To conclude, the ſtate of the ſame Houſe is ſuch, and ſo beautifull, that it may well delight a prince.

Extract from Sir Juſtinian Iſham's Journal.

1716. Sept. 2nd.

WENT to Holdenby, where the remains ſhew its former magnificence. A Gateway has Arms quartered on the top. Near a hog-ſtye are two pyramidal pillars, on which are ſeveral Coats of Arms, painted in colours, Compten, Brudenell, Mordaunt, Knightly, Flattan, 1583. In the Church an ancient Font, with the Arms of Holdenbie impaling others, and a Monument of a perſon in wood, ſaid to be an Holdenbie; a Helmet and Sword lies upon it. Some painted Glass in the Windows. Near the houſe are Lime Walks, in which Charles the First, as Priſoner, uſed to delight to walk.

GALLANT

NEWS

FOR

LONDON

FROM

His Majeſties Royall Court at Holmby;

VIZ.

The
1. *Concerning the* Kingdome of Ireland
2. *Concerning* General Fairfax.
3. *Concerning the* Kingdome of England.

Printed and publiſhed, and to be preſented to the view of all His Majeſties loyall Subjects, 1647.

JOYFULL NEWES
FROM
HOLMBY.

THE Clouds of England are now diſſolved, and her bright Star begins to appear in its full luſtre, having ſteered its Coaſt towards the Southern Climate; ſo that this poor diſconſolated Kingdom, doth now begin to diſcern a glimpſe of that glorious light which formerly ſhe enjoyed, who for theſe four or five yeares, laſt paſt, hath been over ſhadowed and eclipſed, by many poyſoning Fogs, and unſavory Vapours. And had it not pleaſed God (out of his abundant of mercies) to enlighten this poor Kingdom with many pure and bright Stars (by calling a bleſſed Parliament), this languiſhing Nation had been in a moſt ſad condition. But by the great wiſdome and care of

theſe renowned Patriots, the great Pillars of obſcurity are quite broken and caſt down, and a moſt pure and cleer Lanthorn ſet up within this Kingdome, that ſo the light of the Goſpel may ſhine forth in abundance thorow out all the dark corners thereof.

But for the more full and firme eſtabliſhing of this Goſpel-light, the Eſtates of both Kingdomes doth humbly beſeech his Majeſty to give the Royal aſſent, for the enacting of the Government of the Church of England, now ſet up and eſtabliſhed by the great Councel thereof. But as yet his Majeſty cannot approve of the Directory; and ſaith, he cannot joyn in ſaying *Amen* to ſuch praying as is againſt his Conſcience, his Majeſty, wil not as yet condeſcend to hear the Engliſh Divines preach, but ſaith, he doth (in part) approve of their prayer, if they would but inſert the word (Queen).

There were great tryumph at Northampton upon Tueſday laſt, when the tydings were brought, that his Majeſty were neere Holmby, the Bells rang, and the greet Guns went of, inſomuch, that a gallant echo made its appeal at Holmby, and the ſound thereof did much reioyce his Maieſties heart; who little thought, that the joy of his ſubiects would have beene so great at the arrivall of his Royal perſon.

Multitudes of people reſorted to welcome his Maieſty, the Road from Harborow to Holmby being adorned with thouſands and thouſands of ſpectators, crying with a loud voice (God bleſſe your Maieſty) the King ſmiling upon them, paſſed along cheerfully, ſaying, he hoped

this Journey would prove a proſperous voyage, both to him and his Poſterity.

Many hundreds of the Gentry of Northamptonſhire, met his Maieſty two miles on this ſide Harborow, and accompanied his Maieſty to Holmby.

The bells rang in every town that his Mai. paſſed through which annexed a double ioy to his Royal heart, cauſing many a ſmile from his Princely countenance.

At his arrival at Holmby, there was a gallant guard appointed for his Maieſty to paſſe by, who entred in at the great Court Gate, being accompanied by the Commiſſioners of both Kingdoms, who deport themſelves with much gallantry, performing the truſt repoſed in them faithfully and their obedience to their Liege-Soveraign moſt loyall. He entred the houſe in great tryumph, and in a moſt ſumptuous maner, taking ſome delight in conferring with the Commiſſioners about ſome points concerning the Directory; they leave no meanes unaſſayed, that may any wayes prove effectual, for the perſwading and gayning of his Maieſties Royal aſſent, to ſigne the Propoſitions, and take the Covenant; which we hope, will ere long prove effectual, deſiring to hear that the tryumphant ſound, and comfortable eccho, of the uniting both of Prince and Subject, that ſo peace and truth may flouriſh within his Maieſties Dominions.

Proviſions is very deare at all the adiacent townes near the Court, eſpecially at Northampton, where Butter is ſold for ſixpence a pound, a loafe for two-

pence, that wants above three Ounces of the ordinary weight, Corn at an extraordinary rate.

One thing I ſhall here inſert, which is very requiſite for publike view, concerning ſeverall remarkable paſſages and Propoſitions which paſſed between the King and his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, which I will intimate as followeth.

Propoſitions between the Kings moſt excellent Maieſty, and his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax.

UPON his Maieſties advance to Holmby his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax had ſome conference with him, and after ſome diſpute together, his Majeſty enquired much after the Lord Liſle, and concerning the buſineſſe of Ireland, and the Forces deſired for that Service, and other things in relation to preparations and proſecutions of that War, His Maieſty alſo declared his will and pleaſure to the Engliſh Commiſſioners, intimating his good affection towards his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, ſaying, that he was a Souldier and a Gentleman of honour, his fidelity and renowned actions being apparent to the world, further intimating, that he had proved faithfull to the truſt repoſed in him, and like a noble Generall, had performed all Articles, according to the conditions agreed upon, for the ſurrender of his

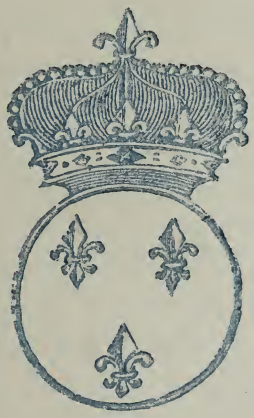
Maieſties townes and caſtles to the Parliament, and that he had kept his word faithfully with him; for his performance herein, the greateſt Monarchs will approve his fame.

FINIS.

King CHARLES his Royall welcome

at his happy and gracious return towards his Parliament;

Who came on Munday, Feb. 15, to Holmby, in Northamptonſhire in Peace. To the great joy and comfort of all true hearted ſubjects.



London Printed for G. R. 1647.

King Charles *his Welcome*

AT

His happy returne to his Parliament.

SORROW may endure for a night, but Joy cometh in the morning (ſaith the Muſicall King and Prophet). *England* hath had a long night of ſorrow, the ſun of her glory which was wont to ejaculate the ſplendent rays of opulent magnificency (through all known Lands) hath of late years been ſo eclipſed, that all her former luſtre hath been involved in Cymerian darkneſſe, the glittering of her own unnaturall ſword did ſo dazell her (par blind) eyes, that ſhe could not ſee hir own miſerable ſtate, and precipitation unto utter ruine; nor move her hand to retex that unnaturall cord which tye her faſt to deſtruction.

To reiterate the ſtory of *England's* late condition, would not be ſutable to my preſent diſcourſe, for my theame is joy, and as I am a joyfull ſubject myſelfe (by

the nouriſhing of my hopes) I deſire to excite others (by this ſubject of Joy) to be joyfull Subjects too: Give way thou ſable night of Sorrow unto this illuſtrious morning of Joy: *Aurora* is riſen in the Eaſt, and the Northern Star is become our *Hyperion;* the tenebrous clouds which did invelop our happineſſe, are diſſipated by the approaching ſplendor of the Sun. Briefly, he whom we have (for a long time) ſought and for whom we have ſigh'd, ſob'd, wept, pray'd, faſted (I, and fought too) to gain (that is our moſt gracious and truly dread Soveraigne Gods annointed King *Charles)* is now (by divination) with Peace and Joy, with ſerenity and affection (after ſo long abſence) coming to capitulate with his great Councell (the Parliament) concerning our malady and cure; to expreſſe this generall exſaltation in its true dimenſions, let us forme in our fancaſie the Idea of the Tribes of Iſrael when they came to Hebron, 2 *Sam.* 5. 1., to chooſe *David* for their King after the death of *Saul* and *Iſhboſheth* his ſon. We are, ſaid they, thy bones and thy fleſh, ah! sweet expreſſion: So neer a connexion is there between all good Kings and their Loyall Subjects. Such congratulations, or the like, doth Royall *Charles* meet with in his Princely Journall; yet there are in *England* too many Jubuſits that will ſay to King *Charles* as thoſe did to *K. David, v.* 6, *unleſſe thou take away the lame and the blind thou ſhalt not come in hither,* theſe lame judgments and blind affections, cauſe them as they do ſo miſconſtrue his Royall actions, making a Mountain of every Mole-hill of his imperfections; but a religious *David* muſt

expect a graceleſſe *ſhemei* to curſe him and to call him bloody man, and man of *Beliall*, 2 *Sam.* 7, but on the contrary, all true hearted Subjects will raiſe up a loyall ſtrife, and ſtir up a zealous contention among themſelves, who ſhall have the moſt or firſt place or part, in bringing the King home to his houſe, and I doubt not but many good and gratefull men, remembering old grace, and favours, will like *Mephibosheth* and *Barzilai*, 2 *Sam.* 19, 22, 23., meet their long abſent Soveraign with congratulary entertainments and expreſſions of extraordinary Joy, for his return.

Come then beloved King unto thy beloved people, make glad the places of thy Royall preſence, and while thou abideſt in one place, maiſt thou be with longing deſire wiſh'd for all places of thy Kingdome: may thy Subjects flow to the ſea of thy vertues as ſmall rivers to the maine Ocean, and like faithfull Bees, let them bring ſweet hony of obedience unto the juſt hive of thy Protection. Let them in the ſofteſt hearts hatch thy promiſes, and let their tongues ſing of thine honor. Let thy Adamantine goodneſſe draw the iron hearts of thoſe that are refractory unto their duty. Let them be turned back and put to confuſion that ſeek thy hurt, *Pſal.* 70, 2. Let theſe be the reward of thine adverſaries from the Lord, and of them that ſpeak evill againſt thy Soule, *Pſal.* 109, 20. *Let thine heart be found in the Statutes of the Lord, and enter thou with thy people into the Covenant of the Lord*, Deut. 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 Rev. 2, 3. *Let thy Princely ſons be as plants grown up in their youth*,

Pſal. 143, 12. *Let thy Daughters be as ſtones poliſhed after the ſimilitude of a Palace. Let all thine enemies be cloathed with ſhame, but upon thy Royall head let thy Crowne flouriſh*, Pſal. 132, 18. *Let Peace be in all thy Lands, and plenty in all thy borders, let (Englands Gods) Iſrael rejoyce in their maker and let the children of Zion rejoyce in their King*, Pſal. 89, 36. *Let thy ſeed endure for ever, and thy throne as the Sun before God. Let not the foot of Pride come againſt thee, and let not the hand of the wicked remove thee*, Pſal. 86, 11. *Let not them that are thine enemies rejoyce over thee, neither let them wink with the eye that hate thee without a cauſe. Let them ſhout for joy and be glad that favour thy righteous cauſe.*

Yea, let them ſay continually, let the Lord be magnified, which hath pleaſure in the proſperity of his ſervant. Let thy truſt (O my King) be in the Lord, and through the mercy of the moſt high, thou ſhalt not be moved, Pſal. 21, 7.

Let thy days be as the dayes of heaven, and let thy ſeed be as the ſtars.

Let all miſtakings, jealouſies, and miſconſtructions between thee and thy People be moved as far as the Eaſt is from the Weſt, or the North from the South.

Let thine eares be attentive to heare the ſound advice of thy People and let thine heart incline to the wholſome admonitions of thy great and grave Counſell the two Houſes of Parliament.

Let the Counſell of honeſt Huſhais prevaile with thy pious thoughts, 2 Samuel, 17, 15, 23, *and let all falſe*

and traiterous Achitophels go hang themſelves, or the hangman do it for them.

Let all faction and partakings be laid aſide, and let charity and unity bind thee and thy People firmely together.

Let thy exemplary converſation convert or confound all thine enemies.

Let them all be aſhamed who have ſpoken evill againſt thy ſacred majeſty, when the univerſall eye ſhall ſee (and acknowledge) all thy actions to be grounded upon the foundation of grace and goodneſſe, and thy innocency purge thee from all infamous and treacherous calumnies.

Let thy Piety and zeale towards God and his Church make all Hereticks, Schiſmaticks and blinded Sectaries recant their damnable opinions, and return to their obedience of God, and his true Church, and of thee their lawfull King and the annointed of God.

Theſe humble admonitions (and hearty wiſhes moſt gracious and dread Soveraign) our Loyall Subject preſent unto your Royall Majeſty: not that they deem your Grace to want divine endocuments (having been alwaies taught and led by the Spirit of truth) but to ſhow their inward zeale to your Highneſſes happineſſe, honour and ſafety: For out of the aboundance of the heart the tongue ſpeaketh (ſaith the author of truth) and now gentle Readers (and Chriſtian Countrymen) having ſpoken (as is meake) to the King's Majeſty himſelfe,

I'le turn my ſtile and ſpeak to the ſubject (off and) concerning the King's Majeſty (doubtleſſe not without evill

councel) from *Oxford* ſcaping ſecretly into the North, went in the Scottiſh army (I wiſh he had rather taken his journey to *Weſtminſter*) where he had remained ever ſince (and chiefly at *Newcaſtle*) till now of late the Scots upon receit of foure hundred thouſand pounds (a goodly sum indeed as they repay for their ſervice to the Parliament) rendering up that and all other Garriſons and holes in *England*, raiſed their Army to depart over *Tweed*, the honourable Houſes of Parliament taking into mature and ſerious conſideration, the deploreable condition of *England*, being (as it were) in the ſtate of viduity without a huſband (or head) did out of their ſerene judgments (and grave wiſdomes) appoint certain honourable and deſcreet Perſonages from either Houſe to go as Commiſſioners from the reſt of them, the Parliament of *England* and to receive his Majeſty from the hands of the Scottiſh Commiſſioners, into their cuſtody, and to bring his Royall Grace with all due reſpect honour and ſafety to Majeſties Princely Manor of *Holmby* in *Northamptonſhire*, where (by divine Providence) he came after a little progreſſe, being something retarded by reaſon of white weather, on Munday the 15 of *January* inſtant, where, for a while he keeps his Royall Court, I truſt to God that very ſhortly we ſhall ſend newes in the Country from *London* or *Weſtminiſter* of his gracious preſence there, in the interim, let us joy in our hopes of a faire correſpondency, and pray that this viſible (and orall) treaty (now in hand may produce a happy and honourable union between his Sacred Majeſty, the honourable Houſes of Parliament and all his Peace-wiſhing People.

Great preparations were made at (and for) *Holmby* againſt this Princely Gheſt ſhould come, 2 carts were laden with wine from the City of *London*, and divers other carts and carriages went both from City and Country for the tranſportation of Beer and other neceſſaries for the Royall houſehold.

Many of his Majeſties old Servants are come to re-adminiſter their duty and ſervice unto him their Soveraign maſter, and 'tis too probably conjectured that all our former clouds of ſorrow and diſcontent ſhall ſoon be exhaled by the beams of benignity on both ſides, either party inclining to *St. Paul's counſell*, are willing to bear one anothers burden, and the Sea of *Love* which covers a multitude of ſins ſhall drown all State grudges. The King ſhall comply with his Parliament, the Parliament agree with the King, the People in general ſhall yeeld to *Cæsar* his due, and *Cæsar* (as he hath been) ſhall continue a gracious Soveraign to them.

Briefly, The Kingdome ſhall have Peace and Truth, the Churches uniformity and concord almoſt quite loſt, *Ireland* hopes of a ſpeedy reduction, Sectaries and Blaſphemers ſhall be bridled (if not extirpated), and Church Government with true Religion eſtabliſhed. God grant it may, *Amen*.

But now I think on't, I ſhould do evill in omiſſion of one thing very well worthy of recitall, which is this: Since his Sacred Majeſty was firſt delivered by the Scottiſh Commiſſioners to our Engliſh Lords, a various rumour hath been whiſpered by *vox populi* as

what they mean to do with the King, and though life, words (and thoughts) of ſome being nouriſhed by Loyall fear, and of others by fantaſie, but my concluſion ſhall be with the confidence that I have in the reality [and integrity] of the Parliament, whoſe ſerious Proteſtations (both Vocall and Literall) have ſo often promis'd to the world, that not an haire of his Royall head ſhall periſh, nor any hurt betyde his Sacred Perſon which lies in their power to anticipate, but on the contrary that they will rather adde to, then ſubſtract from him any of (either) his juſt Prerogatives or Revenues, making him a greater Monarch then before, either he or any of his anceſtors or predeceſſors, were this if it be certain (as queſtionleſſe it is) we ſhall (by God's gracious permiſſion) ſee very ſuddenly that the K. ſhall rejoyce in God, *Pſal.* 63, 11., who ſweare by him ſhall have glory, for the mouths (of evill ſpeakers or) them that ſpeake lyes shall be ſtopped. *Amen.*

Poſtſcript.

MOST Sacred Sovereign even with my ſoul,
I wiſh thee re-inthron'd (without controle),
I am a Citizen that very fain
Would view thy Royall Perſon here again;
Oh how both I and many thouſands more
Think long to ſee thee as thou wert before.
Thy Princely off-ſpring, and thy mournfull ſpouſe
(To whom this age no Joy but Griefe allowes),

O might I ſee you altogether come
To make St. James's *or* White-hall *your home;*
That day I'le count a day of Jubilation;
A day that bringeth Joy to all our Nation.
I'th'interim, I'le rejoyce (and think me bleſt),
To the three firſt to uſher in the reſt;
And on that bleſſed day (or night when 'tis)
That ſhown to London *comes with joy and bliſſe,*
He who ſpares Wood or Ropes to burn and ring,
I wiſh him hang'd or burn'd,
God ſave the King,
The Parliament likewiſe,
And curbe their Enemies.

Amen.

FINIS.

A

LETTER

From the

RIGHT HONOURABLE

Ed. Lord Montagu,

one of the Commiſſioners attending

His Majesty.

With a perfect Narration of all the paſſages betwixt his Majesty and thoſe Forces that brought him from Holdenby, being Reſident now at New-market.

Both read in the House of Peeres on the tenth of June, 1647.

Die Jovis 10 Junii, 1647.

ORdered by the Lords aſſembled in Parliament, That this Letter, with the Narration be forwith printed and publiſhed. Joh. Brown, Cler. Parliamentorum.

London printed for *John Wright* at the Kings Head in the Old Bayley. 1647.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Mancheſter, Speaker of the Houſe of Peeres pro tempore, *theſe.*

My Lord,

UPON Saterday as we were upon the way betweene Huntingdon and Cambridge, in our journey, as we ſuppoſed towards Newmarket, we were met by Colonell *Whaley*, who acquainted us with the firſt Orders he had received from the Generall to attend the King with his Regiment at Holdenby, in the roome of Col. *Graves*, and alſo with ſuch other Orders as he received from his Excellency after it was knowne unto him that his Majeſty was upon his march towards Newmarket, whereby he was directed at his meeting of the King upon the way, to entreat his Majeſty to take up his Quarters at the next convenient houſe, which he had aſſigned to be at Childerſly, the late dwelling houſe

of Sir *John Cutts*, wherewith his Majeſty was contented. At the ſame time we alſo received two Letters from the Generall, wherein he acquainted us that the changing of the Guards at Holdenby, and the removall of the King had been without his privity; and that he had ſent Colonell *Whaley* with his Regiment to attend his Majeſty backe to Holdenby: But thoſe Orders which Colonell *Whaley* laſt received for waiting upon the King to ſuch convenient Quarters as ſhould be next to the place where he met him in the way (were given as it ſeemes after the date of thoſe Letters he directed to us) and upon his knowledge of the Kings being advanced as farre as Huntingdon: Upon Satterday in the afternoone the King came accordingly to this place, and we returned anſwer to his Excellencies two Letters, wherein we acquainted him with our condition, and that we had ſent to the Parliament for directions which we ſpeedily expected: Upon Satterday late in the night, Sir *Hardres Waller*, and Colonell *Lambert* came unto us from the Generall, and deſired our advice what was the fittest to be done upon this accident which had befallen by the diſorder of the Souldiers without his Excellencies knowledge, and with all propounded unto us the Kings returne to Holdenby: wherein his Majeſty had declared his utter averſneſſe to Colonell *Whaley*, inſiſting that he would not be poſted from place to place, but ſince they had removed him againſt his will from Holdenby, he would now goe to Newmarket. To this we durſt not, in the condition we were, preſume to give any advice at

all before we received new directions from you, and that was all the anſwer we returned. Upon Munday the Generall himſelfe, the Lievtenant Generall, and other chiefe Officers of the Army came hither, and were much preſſed by the King, that for conveniency he might remove to his owne Houſe at Newmarket, profeſſing that he would not returne to Holdenby. Herein though much deſired we could not take upon us to adviſe, or act any thing conceiving that no new Guards could be put into the capacity of the former, who by Ordinance of Parliament were immediately to receive and obſerve our Orders, and could not be countermanded by any other authority then of both Houſes. His Excellency after much diſcourſe returned back to his Quarters at *Cambridge*, having promiſed the King that he ſhould have their reſolution before morning, and accordingly Colonell *Whaley* hath now received Orders to attend the King to Newmarket, whether we alſo wait upon him expecting houreley to receive your directions, which are hereby earneſtly intreated, and will be extreamly welcome unto

Your Lordſhips humble Servant :

Childerſly the 8th of June 1647.

Edw. Montague.

IN regard I was ſtraightened in time when my laſt Letter was written, I have here encloſed ſent you a perfect Relation of what paſſed upon the 4th of this inſtant June, when the King ſpake publiquely with the Souldiers at Holdenby.

The Narration betwixt his Majeſty and Cornet *George Joyce*, &c.

THE Party being drawne up in the firſt Court before the Houſe, His Majeſty came downe, and ſtanding upon the top of the ſteps, directed his ſpeech to Cornet *Joyce*, who repreſenting the Commander of the Party stood before the Horse at the foot of the Stairs.

The King ſaid that Cornet *Joyce* having though at an unſeaſonable houre in the night acquainted him that he was come to convey his Majeſty to the Army; His Majeſty, according to his promiſe, was there to give his anſwer in preſence of them all. But firſt he deſired to know by whom he was authoriſed to propound this to his Majeſty. Maſter *Joyce* anſwered that he was ſent by authority from the Army. The King replied, That he knew no lawfull authority in *England* but his

owne, and next under him the Parliament. But withall aſked, whether he had any authority from Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and whether in writing: It being replied that Sir *Thomas Fairfax* was a member of the Army. The King inſisted that he was not anſwered; Sir *Thomas Fairfax* being their Generall, was not properly a member, but head of the Army. *Joyce* ſaid, That at least he was included in the Army; and that the Souldiers preſent were his Commiſſion, being a commanded Party out of every Regiment. The King replyed, That they might be good witneſſes; but he had not ſeene ſuch a Commiſſion before: And if they were his Commiſſiion, it was an authority very well written, all handſome young men; The King proceeded to ſay, That he came to *Holdenby* not by conſtraint (though not ſo willingly as he might have done) to the intent that he might ſend Meſſengers to his two Houſes of Parliament, and receive anſwers from them: That accordingly he had ſent ſeveral Meſſages to them, and thought himſelfe in a ſort obliged to ſtay for their anſwers which were not come; yet if they gave him ſuch reaſons as might convince his judgment he would goe with them; nay the Commiſſioners ſhould not ſtop him. He deſired therefore to know the reaſons they could give him for this journey. *Joyce* replied, That a plot for this foure yeares laſt contrived by ſome Members of both Houſes, to overthrow the Lawes of the Kingdome: That a deſigne to convey his Perſon to an Army newly to be raiſed for that purpoſe, were the cauſes of their undertaking this imployment,

and hoped would prevaile with his Majeſty to go willingly with them, thereby to defeat the purpoſes of thoſe that would otherwiſe by the countenance of his Perſon, perturbe the peace of the Kingdome: And that his being with the Army was the readieſt expedient he could thinke upon to procure him a ſpeedy and ſatisfactory Anſwer to his former Meſſages. The King returned that he knew no ſillable of ſuch deſigne or intended Army: And that to ſeek an anſwer with so many gallant men at his back were to extort it, which were very unhandſome; beſides that, their propoſall looked like an oppoſſion to the Parliament which he deſired not, or would ever infringe their juſt Priviledges of the Lawes of the Land: That theſe Reaſons induced him not to go willingly and therefore deſired to know what they intended if he would not go with them. It was anſwered, That they hoped his Majeſty would not put them to uſe thoſe means which otherwiſe they ſhould be neceſſitated to if he refuſed. For the Commiſſioners, or any one elſe that refuſed, they knew well what courſe to take with them. The King proteſted, That unleſſe they gave him ſatisfaction to the reaſonable and juſt demands he ſhould make, he would not go with them, unleſſe they carried him by abſolute force; and he thought they would well thinke upon it before they would lay violent hands upon their King: That the Commiſſioners had never put any conſtraint upon him; they were more civill. Then he propounded; that he might be uſed with honour and reſpect, That they would not

force him in any thing contrary to his Conſcience or his Honour; though he hoped he had long ago fixed his reſolutions that no force could cauſe him to do a baſe thing. Though they were Maſters of his Body, yet his Minde was above their reach. But to thoſe Propoſitions they conſented with a generall Acclamation; Master *Joyce* adding, That their Principles were not to force any man's conſcience, much leſſe the King. Then His Majeſty deſired that those which attended him, and ſome other of his Servants, againſt whom they have no juſt Exceptions might be permitted to wait upon him. This being agreed the King aſked whether they would have him go: *Oxford* was first nominated, then *Cambridge:* The King named *Newmarket* which accepted, he deſired care might be taken to carry his Stuffe; wherein Maſter *Joyce* said ſomething was done already.

The other expreſſions of their reſpect to the King of the Armies deſire to ſee him with them, and of their fidelity towards him, were intermixed in the diſcourſe together with complaints of the proceedings of the Parliament towards them; which the King ſaid; He would not adjudge unleſſe he heard both ſides.

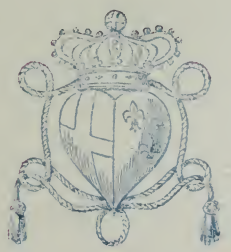
The King having ended, at the deſire of the Commiſſioners, he gave them leave to ſpeak to the Troops; who having repeated the summe of their Inſtructions from both Houſes, whereby they were appointed to attend his Majeſtty at *Holdenby* till further Orders; did publikely proteſt againſt his removal, and againſt this act of the Souldiers, as unlawfull in itſelf, and dangerous to

them; requiring ſo many of them as would ſtand by the Commiſſioners in oppoſition thereof, to declare themselves accordingly. But it being with a generall voyce anſwered, That not a man of them would do ſo. The Commiſſioners added, That as honeſt men they held themſelves obliged to diſcharge the truſt repoſed in them, to the utmoſt of their power: And agreeable thereunto, if they had force for the Service they would withſtand them to the loſſe of their lives. But ſince they were not in a capacity at preſent they must acquieſſe.

As the King turned back to go into the Houſe, Major *Tomlins* declared to his Majesty in the preſence of the Commiſſioners, That according to the Orders they gave him, he had endeavoured what he could do to induce the Troops aſſigned for the ordinary Guards, which he commanded in the abſence of Colonell *Greaves*, to draw up and make reſistance, but without effect, they all refuſing to obey him therein.

FINIS.

AN
ANSWER
TO
A LETTER
Concerning the
KINGS
Going from HOLDENBY *to the* ARMY.



Printed in the Yeere 1647.

AN ANSWER

TO

A LETTER

CONCERNING

The KINGS *going from* Holdenby *to the* ARMIE.

SIR,

YOU desire my opinion concerning this late great buſineſſe, the King's going into the Army: My judgment is ſhortly and clearly thus, That His Majeſty went thither neither againſt His own will, nor the deſire of the Army. I believe His Majeſty had no reaſon to be very fond of the place where he was before, or for the greater reſpects he received there, being (without doubt) at the top of his preferment, and in all likelihood not to have continued ſo well ſo long, had not

ſome ſtronger bridle, then that of allegiance to him, or religion to God, made them forbare any further attempt. For that which you pleaſed, or rather your fears, to ſuggeſt, *viz.* That His Majeſty is leapt out of the frying-pan into the fire, left ill company to adhere to worſe, becauſe you are pleaſed to ſay (and you do but ſay it) that this Army conſists of Independents, who are worſe principled for Magiſtracy, then thoſe of the other party. I anſwer; that indeed it cannot be denied, that out of divers of their Books we may gather ſuch Concluſions, which for my part I cannot allow of, But that the Fears and Jealouſies of both Houſes may not forſake their old Maſters, in ſuch a buſie time as this, and wholly take up and poſſeſſe your breſt, I pray Sir reaſonably weigh all circumſtances, and you ſhall finde, that His Majeſty hath fallen into much better company) than either his Countrey-men were to him or commended him to, (not to say, sold and betrayed him).

Of theſe men (call them Independents, or what you will) I have had a great deale of experience. I finde them in their way very devout, very juſt in their dealings, and of all the Armies imployed by the Parliament in this unnatural warre, I will be bold to ſay, none behaved themſelves more civilly, more chriſtianly againſt the adverſe party then they: and conſidering their different judgments and opinions, none were more in charity, and more at unity among themſelves. In all my diſcourſe I had with them (and I talkt with many of them) I finde a great deale of humility and lowlineſſe amongſt them:

But as they deſire to exerciſe no ſevere juriſdiction over other men's conſciences, ſo they ſeeme to deſire in like manner that none may over theirs. I doe not truly perceive that they have a minde to give Law to any other, but only to procure their owne liberty and quiet: this liberty they cannot have under the Preſbytery, who have under both Pulpit and Preſſe declared ſo bitterly, I had almoſt ſaid ſo unchriſtianly) againſt them. How then, or by whom can they hope to enjoy this priviledge more freely, more fully, than by receiving it from Him, who hath the sole power in theſe Dominions, under *Christ Jeſus*, to grant it? And therefore make no doubt, but that there will bee a very right underſtanding begotten betweene the *King* and the *Army:* And that as they are rayſed by GOD at this time to re-inveſt him with his juſt, lawfull Rights and Prerogatives: to the eternall ſhame of his *owne Nation*, (the first Nation that ever I read of who *ſold their King*) ſo I doubt not but His Majeſty will ſo well reſent this ſeaſonable kindneſſe of theirs, that as they preſerve his *Perſon*, *Honour*, and *Conscience*, ſo he will be as tender of theirs. And truly I think him fit to be brought to condigne puniſhment as an evill Counſellour, that ſhall ever go about to alienate the Kings heart from them, or make him to forget this *handſome loyalty* of theirs, that hath ſo gallantly ſhewed it ſelfe in the middeſt of ſo much cruelty, neglect, and contempt, and when his Majeſties other friends had ſo little power or opportunity to do him good, And this I deliver the more clearly, becauſe you know I am

no party at all in this buſineſſe; but (according to your deſire) I have given my ſenſe: And what you have more to ſay, I pray communicate as freely to

Sir, your affectionate Friend,

to ſerve you.

[*There is a Tract intitled*]

AN

OLIVE BRANCH

Found after a Storme in the Northern Seas

Preſented to his MAJESTY in a

Sermon at the Court in *Newcaſtle*

By SAMUEL KEM, a little before

his Majeſties going to HOLMBEY

[*which contains the following letter:*]

To the Right Honourable PHILIP Earle of *Pembroke*, BAZILL Earle of *Denbeigh* and the reſt of the *Honourable Commiſſioners* with His *Majeſty* at *Holmbey*.

Right Honourable,

I MAY not (without your leaves obtained) approach his *Majeſty* in perſon or paper; It is my duty to begge it; May it pleaſe your *Lordſhips* to grant it; I call God to record and my conſcience is clear, I neither have nor will ſpeake one word but for his glory and the furthering, (if poſſible) the Kingdoms peace and his Majeſties good. I ingenuouſly confeſſe, if you

ſearch, you may finde about me one Epiſtle ſuperſcribed to his Majeſty, but it is unſealed, and on purpoſe for your peruſall; For my ſelfe I am unworthy to come under that roofe, being the meaneſt servant in my *Maſters* Family; yet this Teſtimony I have in Heaven; I have ever deſired to doe the beſt ſervice I could in theſe ſad times, to promote the Peace of Church and State; and although I have obſerved many men to have beene thought rare at an eaſie rate yet it hath beene a peece of my infelicity to multiply enemies by acting and ſpeaking to my power to ſettle Peace and Truth. Therefore for your licence, ſo I humbly petition your pardon for my boldneſſe; and preſent all your conditions daily to the Throne of Grace: that as you have beene *Pillers* of Gods Truth; so you may be prevailing Councillors with His *Majeſty*, and be honoured in your generations, which is the hearty and conſtant prayer my Noble Lords and Gentlemen Of

Your obliged
and
Immutable Servant,
SAMUEL KEM.

[*Extracts from the*]

Eikon Basilike.

THE

PORTRAICTURE

OF

HIS SACRED

MAJESTIE

IN

HIS SOLITUDES

AND

SUFFERINGS:

Together with his Private Prayers used in the time of his restraint, and delivered to Dr. Juxon, Bishop of *London*, immediately before his death.

Rom. 8.

More then Conquerour, &c.

Bona agere, & mala pati, Regium est.

MDCXLIX.

Upon the Scots *delivering the* KING *to the* Engliſh *and His Captivity at* Holmbey.

YET may I juſtifie thoſe *Scots* to all the world in this, that they have not deceived Me, for I never truſted to them further then to men: if I am ſold by them, I am onely ſorrie they ſhould do it; and that my price ſhould be ſo much above my Saviours.

Theſe are but further Eſſays, which God will have Me make of mans uncertaintie, the more to fix Me on himſelf, who never faileth them that truſt in him: Though the Reeds of *Egypt* break under the hand of him that leans on them, yet the Rock of *Iſrael* will be an everlaſting ſtay and defence.

Gods providence commands Me to retire from all to

himſelfe, that in him I may enjoy my ſelf, which I loſe, while I let out my hopes to others.

The ſolitude and captivitie, to which I am now reduced gives Me leiſure enough to ſtudie the worlds vanitie and inconſtancie.

God ſees it fit to deprive Me of Wife, Children, Army, Friends, and Freedom, that I may be wholly his, who alone is all.

I care not much to be reckoned among the Unfortunate, if I be not in the black Liſt of irreligious, and ſacrilegious Princes.

No reſtraint ſhall enſnare my Soul in ſinne; nor gain that of Me, which may make my Enemies more inſolent, my Friends aſhamed, or my Name accurſed.

They have no great cauſe to triumph, that they have got my Perſon into their power, ſince my Soul is ſtill my owne; nor ſhall they ever gain my Conſent againſt my Conſcience.

What they call obſtinacie, I know God accounts honeſt conſtancie, from which Reaſon and Religion, as well as Honour forbid me to recede.

'Tis evident now, that it was not evil Counſellours with Me, but a good Conſcience in Me, which hath been fought againſt, nor did they ever intend to bring Me to my Parliament, till they had brought my mind to their obedience.

Should I grant what ſome men deſire, I ſhould be ſuch as they wiſh Me; not more a King, and farre leſſe both Man and Chriſtian.

What Tumults and Armies could not obtain, neither ſhall Reſtraint; which though it have as little of ſafetie to a Prince, yet it hath not more of danger.

The fear of men ſhall never be my ſnare; nor ſhall the love of any libertie entangle my Soul: Better others betray Me, then my Self: and that the price of my libertie ſhould be my Conſcience; the greateſt injuries my Enemies seek to inflict upon me, cannot be without my own conſent.

While I can denie with Reaſon, I ſhall defeat the greateſt impreſions of their malice, who neither know how to uſe worthily, what I have alreadie granted, nor what to require more of Me but this, That I would ſeem willing to help them to deſtroy My Selfe and Mine.

Although they ſhould deſtroy Me, yet they ſhall have no cauſe to diſpiſe Me.

Neither libertie nor life are ſo dear to Me, as the peace of my Conſcience, the Honour of my Crowns, and the welfare of my people which my Word may injure more then any Warre can do, while I gratifie a few to oppreſſe all.

The Laws will, by Gods bleſſing revive, with the love and Loyaltie of my Subjects; if I burie them not by my conſent, and cover them in that grave of diſhonour, and injuſtice, which ſome mens violence hath digged for them.

If my captivitie or death muſt be the price of their redemption, I grudge not to pay it.

No condition can make a King miſerable, which carries not with it, his Souls, his Peoples and Poſterities thraldom.

After-times may ſee, what the blindneſſe of this age will not, and God may at length ſhew my Subjects, that I chose rather to ſuffer for them, then with them: Happily I might redeem myſelf to ſome ſhew of libertie if I would conſent to enſlave them: I had rather hazard the ruine of one King, then to confirm many Tyrants over them; from whom I pray God deliver them, whatever becomes of Me, whoſe ſolitude hath not left Me alone.

FOR Thou, O God, infinitely good, and great, art with Me, whoſe preſence is better than life, and whoſe ſervice is perfect freedome.

Own Me for thy Servant, and I ſhall never have cauſe to complain for want of that liberty which becomes a Man, a Chriſtian, and a King.

Bleſſe Me ſtill with Reaſon, as a Man; with Religion, as a Chriſtian; and with Conſtancy in Juſtice as a King.

Though Thou ſuffereſt Me to be ſtript of all outward ornaments, yet preſerve me ever in thoſe enjoyments wherein I may enjoy thyſelf; and which cannot be taken from Me againſt My will.

Let no fire of affliction boyl over My paſſion to any impatience or ſordid fears.

There be many ſay of Me, There is no help for Me: do thou lift up the light of thy Countenance upon Me, and I ſhall want neither ſafety, liberty, nor Majeſty.

Give Me that meaſure of patience and conſtancy, which my condition now requires.

My ſtrength is ſcattered, My expectation from Men defeated, My perſon reſtrained: O be Thou not farre from Me, leſt My enemies prevail too much againſt Me.

I am become a wonder, and a ſcorn to many: O be thou my Helper and Defender.

Show ſome token upon Me for good, that they that hate Me may be aſhamed, becauſe thou Lord, haſt holpen and comforted Me: eſtabliſh Me with thy free Spirit that I may do and ſuffer thy Will, as thou wouldſt have Me.

Be merciful to Me, O Lord, for my ſoul truſteth in Thee; yea, and in the ſhadow of thy wings will I make my refuge untill theſe calamities be overpaſt.

Ariſe to deliver Me, make no long tarrying O my God.

Though thou killeſt Me, yet will I truſt in thy mercy, and my Saviours merits.

I know that my Redeemer liveth; though thou leadeſt Me through the vale and ſhadow of death, yet ſhall I fear none ill.

Then follow Meditations

"*Upon their denying His Majeſty the attendance of his Chaplains,*"

and his Prayers upon the occaſion. The abſence of ſpiritual adviſers ſeems to have been a very great grief to

the unhappy King, He ſays—"To deny me the ghoſtly comfort of my chaplains ſeems a greater rigour and barbarity than is ever uſed by Chriſtians to the meaneſt Priſoners, and greateſt malefactours."

Penitentiall Meditations and Vows in the *KINGS* Solitude at *Holmbey*.

GIVE eare to my words, O Lord, conſider my meditation, and hearken to the voice of my cry, my King and my God, for unto thee will I pray.

I ſaid in my haſte, I am caſte out of the ſight of thine eyes; nevertheleſſe thou heareſt the voice of my ſupplication, when I cry unto thee.

If thou Lord ſhouldſt be extreme to mark what is done amiſſe, who can abide it? But there is mercy with thee that thou mayeſt be feared; therefore ſhall ſinners fly unto thee.

I acknowledge my ſins before thee, which have the aggravation of my condition; the eminency of my place adding weight to my offences.

Forgive, I beſeech thee, my Perſonall and my Peoples ſins, which are ſo farre mine, as I have not improved the power thou gaveſt me, to thy glory and my Subjects good.

Thou has now brought me from the glory and freedome of a King, to be a Priſoner to my own Subjects: Juſtly

O Lord, as to that overruling hand, becauſe in many things I have rebelled againſt thee.

Though thou haſt reſtrained my Perſon; yet enlarge my heart to thee, and thy grace towards me.

I come farre ſhort of Davids *piety; yet ſince I may equall* Davids *afflictions, give me alſo the comforts and the ſure mercies of* David.

Let the penitent ſenſe I have of my ſins, be an evidence to me that thou haſt pardoned them.

Let not the evils which I and my Kingdomes have ſuffered, ſeem little unto thee; though thou haſt not puniſhed us according to our ſins.

Turn thee (O Lord) unto me, have mercy npon me, for I am deſolate and afflicted.

The ſorrows of my heart are enlarged, O bring me out of my troubles.

Haſt thou forgotten to be gracious, and ſhut up thy loving kindneſſe in diſpleaſure.

O remember thy compaſſions of old, and thy loving kindneſſes, which have been for many generations.

I had utterly fainted, if I had not believed to ſee thy goodneſſe in the land of the living.

Let not the ſins of our proſperity deprive us of the benefit of thy afflictions.

Let this fiery triall conſume the droſſe, which in long peace and plenty we had contracted.

Though thou continueſt miſeries, yet withdraw not thy grace; what is wanting of proſperity, make up in patience and repentance.

And if thy anger be not yet to be turned away, but thy hand of juſtice muſt be ſtretched out ſtill; let it I beſeech thee, be againſt me and my Fathers houſe: As for theſe ſheep, what have they done?

Let my ſufferings ſatiate the malice of mine, and thy Churches enemies.

But let their cruelty never exceed the meaſure of my charity.

Baniſh from me all thoughts of Revenge; that I may not loſe the reward, nor thou the glory of my patience.

As thou giveſt me a heart to forgive them, ſo I beſeech thee, do thou forgive what they have done againſt thee and me.

And now, O Lord, as thou haſt given me an heart to pray unto thee, ſo heare and accept this Vow, which I make before thee:

If thou wilt in mercy remember Me, and My Kingdoms, In continuing the light of thy Goſpel, and ſettling thy true Religion among us:

In reſtoring us to the benefit of the Laws, and the execution of Juſtice:

In ſurpreſſing the many Schiſms in Church and Factions in State:

If thou wilt reſtore me and mine to the Ancient Rights and glory of my Predeceſſours:

If thou wilt turn the hearts of my people to thyſelf in Piety, to me in Loyalty, and to one another in Charitie:

If thou wilt quench the flames, and withdraw the fewel of theſe Civil Warres:

If thou wilt bleſſe us with the freedome of public Counſels, and deliver the Honour of Parliament from the inſolencie of the vulgar:

If thou wilt keep me from the great offence of enacting anything againſt my Conſcience; and eſpecially from conſenting to ſacreligious rapines, aud ſpoilings of thy Church:

If thou wilt reſtore me to a capacity to glorify thee in doing good, both to the Church and State:

Then ſhall my ſoul praiſe thee, and magnifie thy name before my people:

Then ſhall thy glory be dearer to me then my Crowns: and the advancement of true Religion both in purity and power, be my chiefeſt care:

Then will I rule my People with Juſtice and my Kingdoms with Equity:

To thy more immediate hand ſhall I ever own, as the rightful ſucceſſion, ſo the mercifull reſtauration of my Kingdoms, aud the glory of them.

If thou wilt bring Me again with peace, ſafety, and honour, to My chiefeſt City and My Parliament:

If thou wilt again put the Sword of Juſtice into my hand, to puniſh and protect:

Then will I make all the world to ſee, and my very enemies to enjoy the benefit of this Vow and reſolution of Chriſtian charity which I now make into thee, O Lord.

As I do freely pardon for Chriſts ſake thoſe that have offended me in any kind, ſo my hand ſhall never be againſt any man to revenge what is paſt, in regard of any particular injury done to me.

We have been mutually puniſhed in our unnatural diviſions: for thy ſake, O Lord, and for the love of my Redeemer, have I purpoſed this in my heart, That I will uſe all means in the ways of amneſty, and indempnititie, which may moſt fully remove all fears and bury all jealouſies in forgetfulneſſe.

Let thy mercies be towards Me and Mine, as my reſolutions of Truth and Peace are towards my People.

Heare my prayers, O Lord, which goeth not out of feigned lips.

Bleſſed be God, who hath not turned away my prayer nor taken his mercy from me.

O my Soul, commit thy way to the Lord; truſt in him, and he ſhall bring it to paſſe.

But if thou wilt not reſtore Me and Mine, what am I that I ſhould charge thee fooliſhly?

Thou O Lord, haſt given, and thou haſt taken, Bleſſed be thy name.

May thy People and thy Church be happy, if not by me, yet without me.

Upon the Armies Surprisall of the KING at Holmeby *& the ensuing diſtraction in the two Houſes, the Army, and the City.*

WHAT part God will have Me now to act or ſuffer, in this new and ſtrange ſcene of affairs, I am not much ſolicitous: ſome little practiſe will ſerve that man, who onely ſeeks to repreſent a part of honeſty and honour.

This ſurpriſe of Me tells the world, that a KING cannot be ſo low, but he is conſiderable adding weight to that Partie where he appears.

This motion, like others of the Times, seems excentrique and irregular, yet not well to be reſiſted or quieted: Better ſwim down ſuch a ſtream then in vain to ſtrive againſt it.

Theſe are but the ſtruglings of thoſe twins, which lately one womb encloſed, the younger ſtriving to prevail againſt the elder; what the Preſbyterians have hunted after, the Independents now ſeek to catch for themſelves.

So impoſſible is it for lines to be drawn from the centre, and not to divide from each other, ſo much the wider, by how much they go farther from the point of union.

That the builders of *Babel* ſhould from diviſion fall

to confuſion, is no wonder, but for thoſe that pretend to build *Jerusalem*, to divide their tongues and hands, is but an ill omen, and ſounds too like the fury of thoſe Zealots, whoſe inteſtine bitterneſſe and diviſions, were the greateſt occaſion of the laſt fatal deſtruction of that city.

Well may I change my Keepers and Priſon, but not my captive condition onely with this hope of bettering, that thoſe who are ſo much profeſſed Patrons for the Peoples Liberties, cannot be utterly againſt the Libertie of their *KING*: What they demand for their own Conſciences, they cannot in Reaſon denie to mine.

In this they ſeem more ingenuous, then the Preſbyterian rigour, who ſometimes complaining of exacting their conformitie to Laws, are become the greateſt Exactours of other mens submiſſion to their novel injunctions, before they are ſtamped with the authority of Laws, which they cannot well have without my conſent.

'Tis a great argument, that the Independents think themſelves manumitted from their Rivals ſervice, in that they carry on a buſineſſe of ſuch conſequence, as the aſſuming my Perſon into the Armies cuſtody, without any Commiſſion, but that of their own will and power. Such as will thus adventure on a KING, muſt not be thought over modeſt. or timerous to carry on any deſigne they have a mind to.

Their next motion, menaces and ſcares both the two Houſes and the City: which ſoon acting over again that former part of tumultuary motions (never queſtioned, puniſhed, or repented) muſt now ſuffer for both and ſee

their former ſin in the glaſſe of the preſent terrours and diſtractions.

No man is ſo blind as not to ſee herein the hand of Divine Juſtice; they that by tumults firſt occaſſioned the raiſing of Armies, muſt now be chaſten by their own Army for new Tumults. So hardly can men be content with one Sin, but adde sin to sin, till the latter puniſh the former: ſuch as were content to ſee Me and many Members of both Houſes driven away by the firſt unfurpreſſed Tumults, are now forced to flie to an Armie, or defend themſelves againſt them.

But who can unfold the riddle of ſome mens juſtice? Members of both Houſes who at firſt withdrew (as my Self was forced to do) from the rudeneſſe of the tumults were counted deſerters, and outed of their places in Parliament.

Such as ſtayed then and enjoyed the benefit of the tumults, were aſſerted for the onely Parliament men: now the fliers from, and forſaken of their Places, carry the Parliamentary power along with them, complain highly againſt the tumults, and vindicate themſelves by an Army: ſuch as remained and kept their ſtations, are looked upon as Abettours of tumultuary inſolencies and betrayers of the Freedome and honour of Parliament.

Thus is Power above all Rule, Order, and Law, where men look more to preſent advantages then their Conſciences, and the unchangeable rules of Juſtice: while they are judges of others, they are forced to condemn themſelves.

Now the plea againſt Tumults holds good, the Authours and Abettours of them are guilty of prodigious inſolencies, when, as before, they were counted as Friends, and neceſſarie Aſſiſtants.

I ſee Vengeance purſues and overtakes (as the Mice and Rats are ſaid to have done a Biſhop in *Germany*) them that thought to have eſcaped and fortified themſelves moſt impregnably againſt it, both by their multitude and compliance.

Whom the Laws cannot, God will puniſh, by their own crimes and hands.

I cannot but obſerve this Divine Juſtice, yet with ſorrow and pity: for I alwayes wiſhed ſo well to Parliament and Citie, that I was ſorrie to ſee them do, or ſuffer any thing unworthy ſuch great and conſiderable bodies in this Kingdome.

I was glad to ſee them onley scared and humbled, not broken by the ſhaking: I never had ſo ill a thought of those Cities, as to despair of their Loyaltie to Me which miſtakes might eclipſe, but never believed malice had quite put out.

I pray God the ſtorm be yet wholly paſſed over them, upon whom I look, as Chriſt did ſome time over *Jeruſalem*, as objects of my prayers and tears, with compaſſionate grief foreſeeing thoſe ſeverer ſcatterings which will certainly befall ſuch as wantonly refuſe to be gathered to their duty: fatall blindneſſe frequently attending and puniſhing wilfulneſſe, ſo that men ſhall not be able at laſt, to prevent their ſorrows, who would not timely re-

pent of their ſins, nor ſhall they be ſuffered to enjoy the comforts, who ſecurely neglect the counſells belonging to their peace. They will find that brethren in iniquitie are not far from becoming inſolent enemies, there being nothing harder, then to keep ill men long in one mind.

Nor is it poſſible to gain a fair period for thoſe notions which go rather in a round and circle of fansie then in a right line of Reaſon tending to the Law, the onely centre of publicke conſiſtency whither I pray God at laſt to bring all ſides.

Which will eaſily be done, when we ſhall fully ſee how much more happy we are, to be ſubject to the known Laws, then to the various wills of any men, ſeem they never ſo plauſible at firſt.

Vulgar compliance with any illegall and extravagant wayes, like violent motions in nature, ſoon grows weary of itſelf, and ends in a refractorie ſullenneſs: Peoples rebounds are oft in their faces who firſt put them upon thoſe violent ſtrokes.

For the Army (which is ſo farre excuſable, as they act according to the Souldiers principles and intereſts, demanding Pay and Indemnitie) I think it neceſſary, in order to the public Peace that they ſhould be ſatiſfied, as far as is juſt; no man being more prone to conſider them then My Self: though they have fought againſt Me, yet I cannot but ſo farre eſteem that valour and gallantry they have ſometimes ſhowed, as to wiſh I may never want ſuch men to maintain My Self, My Laws, and my Kingdoms, in ſuch a peace, as wherein they may enjoy their ſhare and proportion as much as any men.

BUT Thou, O Lord, who art perfect Unity in a ſacred Trinity, in mercy behold thoſe, whom thy Juſtice hath divided.

Deliver Me from the ſtrivings of my People, and make Me to ſee how much they need my prayers and pitie, who agreed to fight againſt Me, and yet are now ready to fight againſt one another, to the continuance of my Kingdoms diſtractions.

Diſcover to all ſides the wayes of Peace, from which they have ſwarved; which conſiſts not in the divided wils of parties, but in the joint and due obſervation of the Laws.

Make Me willing to go whither thou wilt lead Me by thy Providence, and be Thou ever with Me, that I may ſee thy conſtancie in the worlds varietie and changes.

Make Me even ſuch as Thou wouldſt have Me, that I may at laſt enjoy that ſafety and tranquility, which Thou alone canſt give Me.

Divert, I pray thee, O Lord, thy heavy wrath juſtly hanging over thoſe populous Cities, whoſe plenty is prone to adde fewel to their luxury, their wealth to make them wanton, their multitudes tempting them to ſecurity, and their ſecurity expoſing them to unexpected miſeries.

Give them eyes to ſee, hearts to conſider, wils to embrace, and courage to act thoſe things which belong to Thy Glory and the Publick Peace, leaſt their calamity come upon them as an armed man.

Teach them, that they cannot want ememies, who abound in ſinne, nor ſhall they be long undiſarmed and undiſtroyed,

who with a high hand perſisting to fight againſt Thee, and the clear convictions of their own conſciences, fight more againſt themſelves, then ever they did againſt me.

Their ſinnes expoſing them to thy Juſtice, their riches to others injuries, their number to tumults, and their tumults to confuſion.

Though they have with much forwardneſſe helped to deſtroy Me, yet let not my fall be their ruine.

Let Me not ſo much conſider, either what they have done, or I have ſuffered, (chiefly at firſt by them) as to forget to imitate my crucified Redeemer, to plead their ignorance for their pardon; and in my dying extremities to pray to Thee, O Father, to forgive them, for they knew not what they did.

The tears they have denied Me in my ſaddeſt condition give them grace to beſtow upon themſelves, who the leſſ they were for Me, the more cauſe they have to weep for themſelves.

O let not my bloud be upon them and their Children, whom the fraud and faction of ſome, not the malice of all, have excited to crucifie Me.

But Thou, O Lord, canſt, and wilt (as thou didſt my Redeemer) both exalt and perfect Me by my ſufferings which have more in them of thy mercy, then of man's cruelty, or thy own juſtice.

A True and Punctuall

RELATION

OF THE

Severall Skirmiſhes performed betweene the *Northamptonſhire* Forces and a party of the Kings Horſe and Foot under the command of Prince *Rupert* & Colonell *Urry*, as they paſſed through thoſe parts into *Bedfordſhire* and the Counties adjacent.

With the number of men kil'd and taken

Priſoners by the Northamptonſhire Souldiers, ſome of the Priſoners being Iriſh Rebels by their owne Confeſſion.

And how ſome of the King's Troops are ſince fortifying *Newport-pannell* in *Buckinghamſhire*.

As it was ſent in a Letter from *Northampton* to a friend in *London;* and publiſhed for the better ſatisfaction of all ſuch as deſire Truth without partiality.

LONDON
Printed for *Iohn Wright*, at the Old-baily, Octob. 28. 1643.

SIR,

THOUGH I feare my laſt Letter is not yet come to your hand, wherein I have anſwered your laſt, yet having ſomething new that concernes this place, I know it will not be unwelcome. Upon Friday laſt was a Rendezvous at *Banbury* and the adjacent Towns of four Regiments of the King's Horſe, the Lord of *Northamptons* six Troopes, Colonell *Bellavis* six troops, the Lord *Cravens* 4 Troops, and Colonell . . . . . foure Troopes and two other Troops not regimented, in all 22 Troopes, but few of them, if any full; to whom was joyned 700 Foote, choice men, ten or more out of every Company in and about Oxford, they were 300 Red Coats, and 200 Blue, and 200 Mixed Coloured Coats, but no Colours or Enſignes amongſt them, being a commanded Party; theſe marched from *Banbury* on Saturday Octob. 14, to *Daventry*, and on the Lords day they came to *Longbuckby* where they ſtood all in one body,

and about noone that day came Prince *Rupert* and the turne-coate *Urry*, with about 24 horſe-men, having lyen that night before at the Crowne in *Banbury;* as ſoon as they came they marched to *Holdenby* with the whole body, and having refreſhed themſelves awhile about mid-night they marched towards *Northampton.* We had firſt ſent out a commanded party of 24 horſe to give them an Alarum, who met their Scouts at *Brampton*-bridge about two miles and a half off the towne, kil'd one of their men, and had one of ours wounded in the arme, who all retreated to *Kingſthorpe* to our body of Horſe within a mile of the towne; but ſuddenly their whole body of Horſe or a great part of them came up to ours, who ſkirmishing retreated, and we cloſely followed to the Walls of the town, and calling to be let in at the North-gate could not be admitted, untill firſt a volley of ſhot from the walls had removed the enemy back to *Walbacke* about twice muſket-shot from the walls, where their Horſe made a ſtand about an houre, their Foot in the interim being drawne up neere St. *Andrews* Mill, about muſket-ſhot from our great mount, whence our Canoneer let flie a piece at their Horſe, and preſently another from the North mount and killed two of them, which ſoone removed their body, the Foote marching under the favour of the hill without any hurt, and ſo marched away by *Moulton*-parke to *Billing*-bridge, all this by the light of the Moone, which ſhone clearly. As ſoone as it was day, our horſe marched out againe, and tooke many of their ſtraglers, about 40 in all moſt horſe-men, and ſome very

good lare horſes they marched to *Caſtle-Aſhby* that day betimes, and the next day to *Oulny;* I need not tell you their accuſtomed practice of pillaging all the way they went eſpecially horſes both from friends and foes; but eſpecially at *Oulny*, where they left but 4 houſes of any worth unplundered, and took carts to carry away their plunder with them and ſo marched to *Newport*, where they intend a Garriſon, though not of this, yet of another party ſhortly, as we are informed from *Oxford;* that so they may ſtop up the North-weſt paſſage to *London*, which I hope you will not be unmindfull of. This party it is ſaid is to go into the aſſociated Counties of *Cambridge*, *Norfolke*, and *Suffolke*, and are yeſterday at *Bedford*, we kil'd 4 of their horſemen, as their priſoners ſay beſides 2 foot-men Iriſh-men, who with a third man, an able bodied and ſtout Iriſh rebell, as he confeſſeth himſelfe to be, did aſſault with their muſkets six of our horſe-men, who riding upon them drove them into a River where they ſwom with their Armes, our men followed through a Ford, they tooke the river again, but as I heare two of them were ſlaine, I am ſure the third is priſoner. There was another body of the enemies horſe and foot came by *Towceſter*, but Prince *Rupert* ſent them word the ſervice was already done, which made them returne to *Banbury* and report the Town was taken; but I hope if ever they attempt it, if it be not by treachery, (as wee have ſome reaſon to thinke was now intended) they ſhall finde it another buſineſſe then their confidence and brags makes of it;

for I never ſaw men more jocund to goe to a ſport, then the Souldiers were to goe take up their quarters about the Town for the defence of it, The reſult of all is, that you will help us to give thanks for the good hand of our God toward us, who together with the temptation, hath hitherto given us a gracious iſſue, been our fort and fence when we were without, and I hope will ſtill be, now he hath afforded us both, in a competent meaſure. I have been the more particular becauſe you know the places.

The Troops of the Kings doe ſince fortifie in *Newport* daily, if helpe be not ſent it will be a great miſchiefe.

This is Licenſed, amd entered in the Hall booke according to order.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

State Papers and Calendars

RELATING TO

HOLDENBY

From the year 1581 to the year 1666.

Extracts from the State Papers & Calendars relating to *Holdenby*.

Elizabeth.

VOL. CXLIX.

1581. *July* 27. *Holdenby*.

74. **Francis Flower and Edw. Dodge** to Sir Wm. Catesbye. Have sent to Thomas Tresham to know his pleasure for the taking of the fine from Lady Catesby. Desires a day may be fixed for that purpose.

VOL. CLXXV.

1584. *Dec.* 19.

37. **Bond and Recognizance** between Anthony Andrews de Biſbrooke, *alias* Piſbrook, in the county of Rutland, to deliver a ſtipulated quantity of oats, beans, &c., to Henry Knowles of Holdenby on 1st of May, 1588.

VOL. CXCIII.

1589. *Sept.* 2. *Holdenby.*

4. **Sir Chr. Hatton** to Lord Burghley. Hopes it is poſſible that with the eye of Her Majesty's wisdom "theſe moſt horrible and dangerous practices" (Babbington's Conſpiracy) may be thoroughly looked into. Is now lying at home sick of a fever, with ſtitches, ſpitting of blood, and other bad accidents.

James I.

VOL. XXXI.

1608. *March ?*

76. A NOTE OF THE RENTS OF HOLDENBIE.

Sir William Tate	£230
The two Ellintones	£260
Morris Miles	£180
Cradocke	£ 24
Collis	£ 16
Knight	£ 3
Humfrie	£ 4
The Mills with Homes	£ 20
Summa	£737

S[r] William Tate, The 2 Ellintons & Morris Miles } Had the Meadowe betwine them into the rents aboveſaide.

1608. *March* 22.

Letter to Lady Eliz. Hatton, to appoint Richard Lazomby, Maſter of King's Croſſbows, to be Keeper of the Park of Holdenby at her hands. [*docquet.*]

VOL. XXXIII.

1608. *April* 18.

A Warrant to the Excheq[r] to pay to Jeffrey Duppa his Ma[ties] Servant the ſome of £270. To be by him ymploied for certen brewing Veſſells and other neceſſaries for a Brewhouſe at his Ma[ties] Houſe of Holdenby in the County of Northton.

1608. *April* 18.

A Warrant to the Chancellor of the Excheq: To give order to his Ma[ties] Woodward in the County of Northamp. for a proporcion of Wood and Charcoale to be felled and provided for his Ma[ties] Service at Holdenby.

VOL. XXXV.

1608. *Aug.* 10. *Lambeth.*

A Letter from the Archbiſhop of Canterbury to Lord Saliſbury . . . . . .
I received yo[r] L[ps] L[re] this 10[th] of Auguſt about 9 of the clock in the morning dated from Holmeby, a better houſe I ſuppoſe then any man in England but y[r]ſelf could have built his Ma[tie] for eight thouſand pounds.

1608. *Aug.* 12. *Holdenby.*

52. Mr. D . . . to Salisbury.
. . . . . .

" For an example of my own knowledge within leſs

then a quarter of a mile of Holdenby Houſe one great encloſure made ſince the late Stir, by one Mr. Saunders with Mr. Dyves and Mr. St. John in the Pariſh of East Haddon.

A Note of Remembrance.

In demiſing of Holdenby Lands a reſervation to be had of all fuel that ſhall grow thereupon of what nature ſoever, as willowes furres and buſhes, &c.

Likewiſe before Holdenby Mills with the lands about it be demiſed, the conſideration be had that the Mill muſt be removed ſome 26 foot higher then heretofore, that it may be hereafter ſerviceable both for brewing and baking.

1608. *Aug.* 28. *Windſor Caſtle.*

Warrant to pay Sir Chas Hatton £826. 6*s.* 11½*d.* half yearly for rent of the "Cheif Mancion Houſe of Holdenby, in the County of Northampton; and for his Parke and Mannor of Holdenby in the ſaid Countie." Purchaſed as a ſeat for Charles, Duke of York, until fee-farm rents to the amount of £1.652. 13*s.* 11*d.* per annum shall be aſſigned to Hatton. *(Warrt. Bk. 2 p. 36.)*

VOL. XLIII.

1609. *Jan?*

Memorandum by Salisbury. The receipts conſiſts uppon 4 Paſtures.

One Gelding . .	£200	
Another Gelding .	£270	£745.
and two others . .	£275	

The Spynys anſwer no rent. Nor the Park which was valued at 13s. the acre, 600 acres, which is £400.

Other Meadows lett to Tenants.

The whole receipt is £861.

Conſiſting of the paſtures.

After paſture for rearing lambs £80. a yeare.

Holdenby. *(Indorſed)*

1609. *Jan.* 28.

43. The King to the Court of Exchequer.

"Wee have bargained and agreed with onr Truſtie and welbeloved Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, Knight, for his Cheefe Mancion Houſe of Holdenbie, in the County of Northampton; and for the Parke and Manor of Holdenbie, and certain other lands tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging for a Seate and dwellinge in time to come for our deerlie beloved ſeconde ſone Charles Duke of Yorke; and have reſerved to our owne uſe and for our recreation for the preſent, the ſaid houſe gardens orchards and walks thereunto belonginge, and the Parke and Spynnies, and given direction for the lettinge out of the Paſtures and certaine other groundes there for our moſt benefitt and advantage. And where alſoe according to certaine articles of agreemente made between us of th'one partie and the ſaid Sr

Chriſtopher Hatton and S^r^ Edward Cooke knight cheefe juſtice of our Common pleas and the Ladie Elizabeth his wief. Wee have condiſcended to grante the keepinge of the ſaid greate Mancion houſe gardens and orchardes and the keepinge of the ſaid Parke unto the ſaid Ladie Elizabeth duringe her lief with a yeerelie fee of fortie markes by the yeare in reſpect of the keepinge of the ſaid Houſe and alſo to paie unto . . Wade parſon of Holdenbie the ſome of fortie poundes by the yeare and foure poundes more by the yeare for pencions tenths and procurations. And are pleaſed alſoe to beſtowe upon a keeper and one man to have the over ſight and charge of the deere in our ſaid Parke twentie markes by the yeare with allowaunce of graſſe for fix cowes and two nags within our ſaid Parke and twentie loads of wood to be taken of ſuche windefall trees as ſhall happen within the ſaid Parke or in the grounde called Churchwoode beeinge noe timber, and in defalt of ſuch winde fall trees to take the ſaid twentie loads of woode of the underwoodes about the ſaid Parke where it maie moſt convenientlie bee ſpared. And are alſoe pleaſed to allowe unto him that hath charge of the garden orchardes and walkes twelve pence by the daie and unto his man fix pence by the daie, the ſaid ſeverall pencions fees or paiements to bee made unto the perſons aforeſaid or there aſſignes out of the rents and revenews of the ſaid manor Lordſhip or grounde of Holdenbie.

1609.

44. **Manſyon Houſes** Chaſes and parke alreadye aſſigned and paſt and to be aſſigned and paſt to the Duke of Yorke *viz.*

Northampton { Holdenbye Houſe / Colley Weſton Houſe

Northampton { Holdenbye Parke / Colly Weſton Park

VOL. XLIV.

1609. *March* 29.

41. **Earl of Saliſbury** to Lady Hatton. . . . . .

"The Meddowes called Churchwood ſevered from the bodye of Hodenbye Parke with a ſtrong double hedge, before the Kinge became owner of it ſhould now be left for the uſe of the Deere." . . . "the loſſe would be great for the King" . . . "ſeeinge the Deere when they ſhalbe five tymes more in nombre then they are ſhall need noe ſuche reſervation" &c.

VOL. XLVII.

1609. *July* 20.

Releaſe to Sir Francis Woolley, Lionel Rawlings and the heirs of Sir Fras. Woolley, at the ſuit of Sir

Chris. Hatton, and in part recompenſe of Holdenby (Sir Chriſtopher Hatton,) which his Majeſty purchaſed from him, of rents reſerved upon ſeveral patents heretofore granted to them. *(Docquet.)*

1609. *Aug.* 13.

Grant to Sir Chris. Hatton and Fras. Needham and their heirs of fee-farme rents, value £310. 17*s* 9*d*., in part recompence for Holdenby houſe and park, &c. *(Docquet.)*

VOL. LVII.

1610. *Aug.* 3.

2. **Elizabeth Counteſs of Derby,** to her uncle (the Earl of Saliſbury.) . . . . . .

"The former Letter of my Lor: Garretts gave your Lo: knowledg of the beſt Coch way from Holdenby to his houſe, he will ſend a man to be your guyde ſum 4 dayes before your comminge, the ſeaventeen day of Auguſt I hope to meet you, in the meen tiem your daughter doeth practes to dance a gallyarde with her brother, thus I take my leave.

Your moſt loving &
affectionate nece
E. Darbye."

1610. *Aug.* 6. *Holdenby.*

6. **William Lord Knollys** to Saliſbury.

My veyre good Lo:

Synce your Lo^ship^ ſpake to me tochinge the not charg-

yng off the paſture at Holmbye w^th^ horſes off thoſe w^ch^ follow the Court, I could never meete w^th^ the harbingers untyll the 2 comminge to Holmbye when I found about 200 horſes billetted in thoſe paſtures & as y^t^ seemed w^th^ conſent off thoſe w^ch^ rent thoſe groundes but ſoe ſoone as I underſtood theroff I cauſed the harbingers to make new billetts for thoſe horſes ſom where els, and willed thoſe y^t^ ought the paſtures to turne out the horſes yff they wear not taken out by the owners. So as I hope though ſome prejudice grew to the farmers at the firſt w^ch^ I threatened ſhold be anſwered by the harbingers or owners, yeat I hope there ys order taken for the remydye. The K & Q & prince are all well thanks be to God & this 5 off Auguſt* ys well paſſed over both w^th^ myrth & the beſt & apteſt ſermon for the daye that ever I heard by the Biſſhop of Elye,† thus restyng ever to your Lor^pps^ ser-vyce I remayne ever

Your Lo^pps^ faythfullye

to comande

W. Knollys.

1610. *Aug ?*

35. **The Charges** of the works and reperacions don on ſondrie his Majeſtie's howſes in Auguſt, 1610.

viz . . . .

. . . .

* † Alluſion to the Gowrie Conſpiracy.

Holdenbee £102 . 1 . 11 .

. . .

. . .

1610. *Aug.*

36. **Remembrance** of decayes and wantes about his Ma^ties^ Howſe at Holdenbye.

1. The leanninge places of tymber over the Hall are all rotten and moſt of them fallen downe.
2. Some parte of the leaninge places of ſtone worke over the hall both ſouth and north are blowen downe.
3. The lanthorn over the Hall is rotten and ready to fall with every little wynde.
4. Twelve vanes about the great Houſe fallen downe.
5. Fyve peramides of the ſide gates in the hall court blowen dowen.
6. The pavememts in the inner Court decayed.
7. Some of the leaninge places of ſtone in the Eaſt tower are blowen downe.
8. The leaninge place of Stone over the Kitchen is ſo much decayed that it is ſhored up with peeces of wood.
9. The paier of Shaftes of Chymnies are blowen downe to the baces.
10. The leaninge place petty ſtalles and balliſters with the corniſh on the ſouth ſide of the great houſe towards the garden are blowen downe to the bace.

11. The half place at the weſt ende of the great rome in the darye houſe want flouringe and coveringe and the great rome it ſelf would bee devided for the ſtrengtheninge of the Howſe.
12. The places of the tymber particions of the lower romes of the darye houſe are rotten and the floure ſettle for want of repaier.
13. The blewhouſe ſtable colehouſe and other places where the tyle is decayed would be ſlated and the ſaid tyle to mend other places ſo far as y^{t} will ſerve. Slate being dureable and no good tyle to bee had in the country.
14. The rough caſt of many places about the houſe is beaten of with the weather.
15. The fiſh pounds and ſtewes in the Orchardes want ſleuces clenſinge and ſtoringe with fiſh.
16. Wood and Coles are wanting to ayre the great howſe by reason whereof the romes grow muſty the wales dacay and chymnies fall downe.
17. A cradle of iron is wanting to ayre thoſe romes with Coles which have noe chimnies in them.

It will require about thirty loads of Tymber to make new and repairer the decayes of the great houſe and darye houſe.

VOL. LVII.

1610.

The Rates of the groundes at Houldenby as they were heretofore letten, howe they are nowe letten, and what improvement may be made hereafter when the prices of wooll rise againe.

	The oulde rent. £.	*Ye now rent.* £.	*To be improved.* £.
The greate Ewfielde a Ramm close and parte of the launde medowe lett to Mr. Wright and Clement Judkine	180	200	210
*The Windemill felde the little north felde a ram close and parte of the launde medow lett to Mr. Burton	230	270	300
The Oxe pasture a parte of the laund lett to Mr. Furnour	260	120	130
The greate North felde lett to Mr. Farren		155	160
Sowrie holme medow to Jo. Collis	17	18	18
Harpers holme medow lett to Mr. Manley	10	12	14
Persons holme medow lett to Jo. Craddock	24	26 10	27

* It is moved that 40 acres of this land Churchwood may be layd in both for hey & after pasture.

The Shering cloſe the Kitchen cloſe and a tenement lett to Knight					5			7		
					20			26		
The Churchwood lett to Knight	22	13	4							
The Stable yards to the ſame K.					2	13	4	3	6	8
The Water mill and windemill letten to John Harper	4				6	13	4	30		
The Inn lett to Humfrey Hatton	4				4			30		
Twizden's Medow and Delfe cloſe lett to Mr Dade	20				22			25		
Som:	771	13	4		861	16	8	980	6	8

The Kings Ma^{ty} hathe in his handes

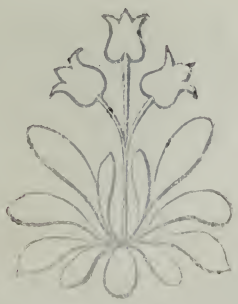
The Parke being 600 acres at 13s. 4d. the acre	£400		
The Spinnies	40		
The Orchards	30		
Som:	470		
The other groundes upon the full vallewe .	980	6	8
Total	1450	6	8
The rent his Ma^{tie} receiveth for the preſent beſides the Parke, spinnies and orchardes	£861	16	8

VOL. LVIII.

1610. *Nov.*

48. Remembrances touching the Perſonag of Houldenby.

If the Buſhop of Peterborough be removed
The Perſonag of Polbrock.
If Doctor Buckeridg be removed
The Archdeconry of Northampton
The Perſonag of North Killworth.
If Doctor Butler be removed
The Perſonag of Tuddington
The Perſonag of Aſhton.



Charles I.

VOL. CCCIII.

1635. *Dec.* 3.

Presentation of John Hill, M.A. to the Rectory of Holdenby Co. Northampton, void by death.

(Docquet.)

Charles II.

VOL. II.

1660. *May?*

PETITION.

33. braham Dowcett. For the place of Page of the Bedchamber or Yeoman of the Robes; was employed abroad by the late King; ſupplied him with pen and ink, when at Holmby, at hazard of his life, conveyed letters between him and the Queen, and was impriſoned and ſequeſtered for plotting his eſcape out of the Iſle of Wight.—(*Annexing* Paſſport from Charles I. for Abraham Dowcett, employed on his Service abroad.)

Whitehall, Jan. 12, 1629.

VOL. XIII.

1660. *Aug?*

PETITION.

53. Abraham Dowcett. For confirmation of the grant of Paddock Walk, Windſor, made to him by the late King; whom he ſerved abroad under the Earl of Holland, and on his return, as page of the bedchamber, waited on his Majeſty at Newcaſtle and in

Holdenby; there, at hazard of his life, ſupplied him with pen and ink when the Commiſſioners debarred him from them, and conveyed letters between him and the Queen and other Secret intelligences. In May 1648, did his utmoſt by bribing the Soldiers to promote His Majeſtys eſcape from the Iſle of Wight, but was diſcovered, impriſoned, his eſtate forfeited, and he accuſed of high treaſon, but he eſcaped to Holland.—*(Annexing grant by Charles I., &c.)*

1660. *Aug ?*

PETITION.

121. **Anne Talbot,** late widow of Lieut. Col. Henry Lilburne. To mediate with the Queen (Mother) on her behalf, for a leaſe of 166 acres of Holdenby park, which ſhe was admitted by her enemies to purchaſe, being ruined by the ſeizure of £2,500 from her huſband, who, as governor of Tynemouth Caſtle, was killed, and his head ſet upon the Caſtle ; has petitioned for the ſaide leaſe, but the Queen's Commiſſioners refuſed.

VOL. LV.

1662. *May ?*

PETITION.

82. **William Garrett.** For the place of Groom of the Wardrobe to the Queen. Was a ſtationer in the late troubles, and tried to undeceive the

people by giving intelligence; gave money into the late King's own hand at Oxford, Holmby, &c., and has been plundered, impriſoned, and baniſhed.

VOL. LXXI.

1663. *Weſtminſter, April* 9.

The King to [the Lord Treaſurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer.] Authorizes them to aſſign to Wm. Lord Crofts, groom of the bedchamber, the remainder of a leaſe for 99 years veſted in the Earl of St. Alban's, and other truſtees of the Queen Mother, of the "Manſion Houſe, Park and premiſes of Holdenby," co. Northampton, and granted by them to Lord Crofts, with remainder to his Majeſty and his heirs.

(Ent. Book 10. *pp.* 62. 5.*)*

Copy of the above dated May 9.

(Ent. Book 10 *pp.* 76-8.*)*

VOL. LXXII.

1663. *Weſtminſter. April.*

68. Warrant authorizing the Earl of St. Alban's, and other truſtees of the Queen Mother, to aſſign to Lord Crofts the reſidue of the leaſe granted 1629 to Hen. late Earl of Holland and five others in truſt for the ſaid Queen of the "Manſion Houſe Park and premiſes of Holdenby."

VOL. XLVI.

1664. *Great Yarmouth. April* 1.

3. **Rich. Bower** to Sec. Bennet. The people are crafty and jealous, insolent in expectation of change, numerous and high spirited, and those in public trust abet them in their villainy, but in a private quarrel, something has been discovered. Thos. Wills, sen. confessed that he was sent by the Collector for the port to assure one Captain Baynes, of Holmby in Northampton formerly in command under the usurped powers, to lett him know, that if he miscarried, the Collector would conceal and send him away; Wills would not swear to his confession, the Collector being his relation; the latter, hearing of his confession, threw him into prison for a debt, where he now remains, and intends to make him revoke his words; Wills is a great stickler for toleration in religion, and strange things might be proved against him.

VOL. CXXIII.

1665. *June* 4.

Warrant empowering the Trustees of the Queen-Mother to grant to Lord Arlington the remainder of her lease of 99 years of the demesne lands in Holdenby, co. Northampton, and Havering, co. Essex.

(Ent. Book 22, *pp.* 163-4.*)*

VOL. CXLII.

1665.

PETITION.

56. William Lord Crofts, gentleman of the bedchamber. For a grant of the two next preſentations to the Vicarage of Holdenby, co. Northampton; the manſion houſe and park of which are granted to him; the preſent incumbent ſues for the tithes in kind from his land inſtead of the £44. uſually paid in lieu thereof.

VOL. CLXIII.

1666. *July* 13.

113. Sir Allan Apſley to Williamson. Sir Phil. Warwick has ſent back the warrant for the number of trees, to be increaſed to five hundred; the blank is to be filled up with the important words "and his heirs for ever," otherwise it is but a grant for life.

(Endorſed "Holmenby.")

1666. *July* 18.

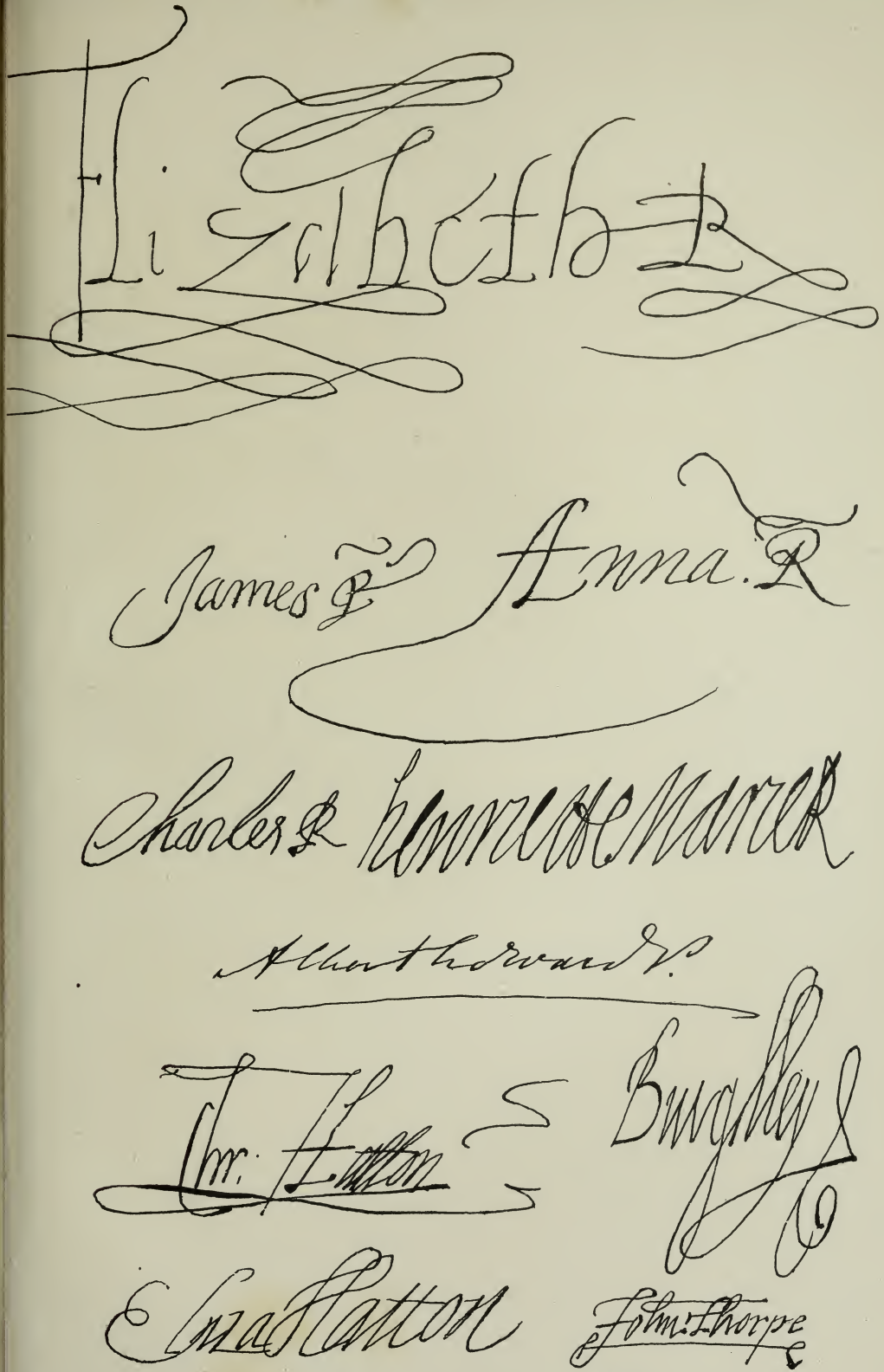
Warrant for a grant to the Duke of York of our Mannour and Capitall Manſion Houſe of Holdenby in the County of Northampton together with all the outhouſes, court-yards, gardens, orchardes and park thereto belonging" now in jointure to the

Queen Mother, containing 1,100 acres and valued at £1,162 a year, beſides the £44 a year given by King James to the incumbent of the pariſh.

(Ent. Book 17, *p.* 196.*)*

1666. *Oct.* 31.

A Warrant for creating Charles, Second Son of the Duke of York, Duke of Kendal, Earl of Wigmore, and Baron of Holmby alias Holdenby; Minute. *(Ent. Book* 23 *p* 263*)*

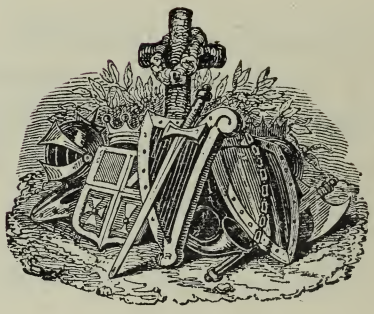


From Doomsday Book.

Terra Comitis Moritonenſis.

. . . . . .

In Nivebottlegrave Hundredo. Radulfus tenet ij. hidas et unam virgatam terræ in Aldeneſbi. ſoca jacet in Edone. Terra eſt viij. carucarum. In dominio ſunt ij. et iiij. ſervi. Et unus villanus et ix. ſochmannicum ij. carucis. Ibi iij. acræ prati et iij. acræ ſilvæ valuit xx. solidos modo xl. Solidos, Sinwardus cum ix. ſochmannis libere tenuerunt.



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